

FEAR OF ANARCHY BRINGS APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF RUSSIA

Government Says it Can No
Longer Conceal Its
Difficulties

ASKS ALL HELP

Schlussemburg District Declares
Autonomy; Arrests
Zemstvo President

DENY BORGBJERG

Allied Socialists Denounce
Conference Organiser As
German Agitator

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 9.—The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation in which it says that it cannot conceal the difficulties it is encountering. Lately, these have increased to such an extent as to occasion fears concerning the future.

Isolated groups of certain classes, lacking conscientiousness, are seeking by violence to realize their aspirations and threaten to create anarchy. This state of things is hampering the Administration and may lead to internal disorganisation and defeat at the front.

The phantom of anarchy and civil war, threatening liberty, arises. The proclamation appeals to all to strive to safeguard the liberty of the country.

Invite All to Help

It concludes by inviting the representative creative forces of the country who, up to the present, have not participated in the Administration, to join the Government.

The Government announces that the authority of the Commander-in-Chief over the troops in the Petrograd district remains in full vigor and the control of those troops is vested solely in him.

The Schlussemburg District Committee has declared itself an autonomous unit, formed various sub-committees and passed resolutions to immediately requisition all private property and live stock. It has arrested the President of the district Zemstvo.

Gen. Kartoff Murdered

General Kartoff, the General commanding the Siberian Division, has been killed, while walking near the railway station at Riga. His assassins disappeared.

A conference of Socialists and Extremists discussed Borgbjerg's invitation to Stockholm and passed a resolution that, as Borgbjerg is acting in agreement with Herr Scheidemann and other German Socialists, who are on the side of the German Government, therefore he is an agent of the German Imperialists and, consequently, they cannot participate in a congress attended by Borgbjerg and Herr Scheidemann.

The increase in the soldiers' pay involves the sum of forty-two million Roubles a month.

Gompers Denounces Borgbjerg

New York, May 9.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has telegraphed to Mr. G. J. Wardle, Labor M.P. for Stockport, asking him to impress on the neutral Labor organisations in Europe that the pretended Socialist conference at Stockholm does not represent the working classes of America, Great Britain, France and Belgium, but has been called by pro-German agitators for the purpose of effecting a Kaiser-dictated peace or deceiving the Socialists in Russia into betraying the western democracies into consenting to a separate peace.

London Socialist Conference

London, May 9.—The Executive of the Labor Party, at a meeting held at the House of Commons, today, refused to associate themselves in any way with the so-called Socialist conference at Stockholm. They declared that the calling of the conference

(Continued on Page 3)

Portion of Germans' Front And Support Trenches At Souchez Taken by British

Hindenburg Loses More Re-capturing Fresnoy Than
Garrison Numbered; French Progress at Chevreux

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The fighting yesterday, at Bullecourt, was severe and continuous. We made progress, despite the repeated, costly and fruitless efforts of the enemy to shake our hold on their positions.

We advanced our line during the night, by local fighting, eastward of Grioult and southward of the Souchez River. At the latter place, we captured a portion of the German front and support lines.

We drove off raids made during the night, north-eastward of Lievin and southward of Hulluch. We carried out a successful raid northward of Oivenchy-La Bassee.

Oppy Line is Important

The German attacks at Fresnoy are significant of the importance the enemy attaches to the Oppy Line and the obstinate determination with which they are fighting for its possession. They have subjected every part of the new positions held by the British on both sides of the River Scarpe to severe tests, but have been temporarily successful only at Fresnoy, which forms a sharp salient beyond the British line of advance and which, moreover, is badly adapted for defence, as it lies in a hollow, with rising ground on three sides, which heights are again dominated by others from which the enemy directed a concentric fire on Fresnoy.

Notwithstanding these advantages, the German attacks, which were conducted with three divisions, including Guards and Bavarians, were at first repulsed and, secondly, failed on the plateau between Fresnoy and Oppy. The Times correspondent at British headquarters estimates the losses inflicted on the Germans when they re-captured Fresnoy as being greater than the whole British force defending the village.

German Bulletin

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: The artillery action in the region of Arras continues with increasing violence. Fresnoy

remains in our possession, despite repeated attacks. The fighting for the possession of Bullecourt fluctuates.

The fighting has increased in violence between Souchez and Rheims. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting, we repulsed French attacks at Winterberg, St. Marie Farm and Cormicy. Advances made by the enemy, north-westward of Proennes, failed.

We brought down ten enemy aeroplanes.

Destructive French Gunery

Paris, May 10.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: South of the Oise, we carried out a destructive artillery bombardment against the German batteries in St. Gobain Forest.

There has been great artillery activity on Chemin-des-Dames. We repulsed several counter-attacks in the region of Chevreux, 200 prisoners were taken in yesterday's action.

A local operation, north-west of Rheims, resulted in our capturing a German trench and a hundred prisoners.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: During the night, the enemy attempted rather weak reactions at various points on Chemin-des-Dames, all of which broke down under our fire. A stronger counter-attack against the positions we have won in the region of Chevreux met the same fate and did not prevent us again making progress by carrying a fortified point d'appui, taking prisoners and a machine-gun.

A minor operation enabled us to extend our gains on the northern slopes of Vauclerc Plateau, where we took some prisoners belonging to a fresh division which has recently arrived on this part of the front. The artillery duel continued fairly lively in all these sectors.

It transpires that five German aeroplanes previously reported to have been seriously damaged were actually brought down. Two others were brought down yesterday, one of them on fire.

New Evidence Found Against Prisoner

Letter Said To Incriminate Chinese Held In Connection With
Sung Chao-jen Murder

The documents and notes of the proceedings against Wu Shih-yin, murderer of Sung Chao-jen, and Yin Kwa-shin, instigator, which had been deposited with the office of the Kiangsu Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, were taken back by the local Court of Procurators Thursday by the clerk of the court, Chen Kwan-woh.

Among the papers, it is reported, there is a letter written by Hung Jo-tai, alleged instigator of the murder, who is now in custody at the West Hongkew Police Station. This letter was addressed to Yin Kwa-shin at Shanghai before the assassination and is believed to have important bearing on the notorious case. It will be remembered that Yin Kwa-shin himself was killed mysteriously on his way from Peking to Tientsin after being extradited from the jurisdiction of the Shanghai International Mixed Court.

During the second revolution the documents were sent to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for safe-keeping and have been looked in the safe of the office ever since. The key was kept by the Nantao Court and a list of the papers taken down. It is believed that the Procurators' Court will present the documents to the Mixed Court as evidence to procure the extradition of the accused.

The Weather

Rainy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.7 and the minimum 52.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 70.2 and 60.5.

U.S. to Bear Entire Belgian Relief Cost

Big Help To France And Great Britain, Who Previously Paid
Ninety Per Cent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, May 10.—The United States has taken over the entire cost of the Belgian relief supplies, thus relieving France and Great Britain, who, up to the present, have borne ninety per cent of this expense.

TWO AND A HALF MILES DOIRAN LINES OCCUPIED

British Advance 500 Yards; Rush
Another Section, But Fail
To Retain Possession

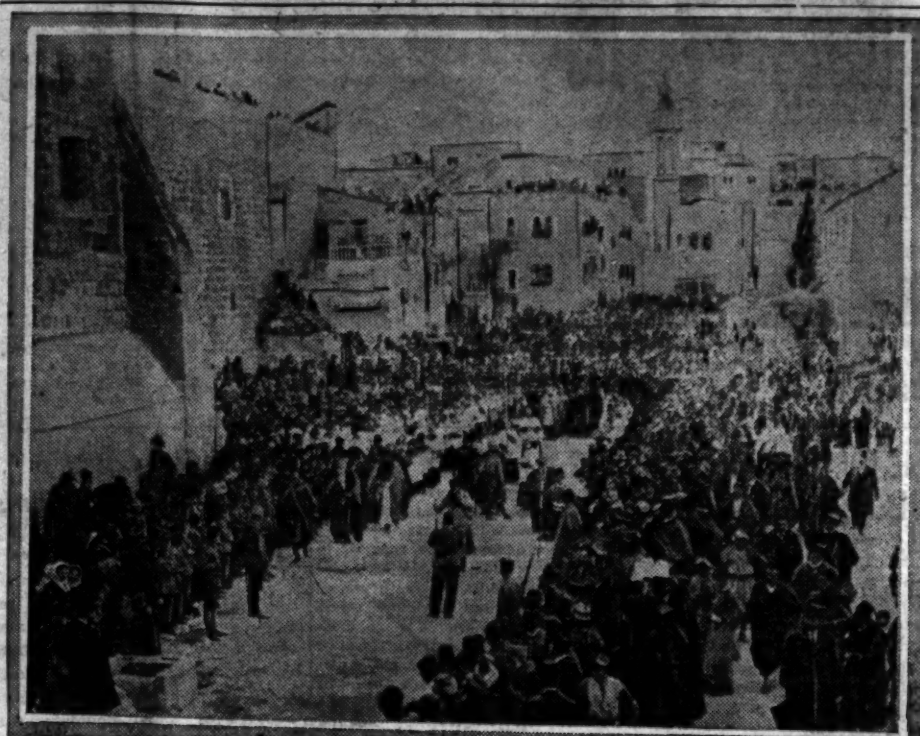
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 10.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: After an artillery bombardment, for several days, on Tuesday night we attacked the enemy's trenches, south-westward of Lake Doiran, on a front of four miles. We captured, on the left the enemy's trenches for a length of two miles, to a depth of 500 yards and consolidated the positions.

On the right, we captured the trenches on a front of a mile between the Lake and the Petite Couronne. The enemy, however, made a heavy counter-attack against this part of the front and, after determined hand-to-hand fighting, in which we inflicted severe losses, we were forced back to superior numbers to our trenches.

Bombing raids carried out both by military and naval airmen have seriously damaged the enemy's tents, sheds, dug-outs and transport. One and a half tons of explosives were dropped.

Paris, May 10.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: In the region of Vetretnich, in the upper valley of the Moglenitz, the Serbians have captured two points d'appui and some prisoners. In the Cerna bend, the Russians captured some trenches by assault. On the Vardar, in the region of Monastir, artillery actions occurred.

British Armies in Holy Land Fighting Way to Jerusalem



A street scene in Jerusalem at Easter time. The British armies in the Holy Land are rapidly approaching the ancient city, and for the first time since the Crusades, the birth-place of Christianity promises to fall into the hands of Christians. The photograph shows the arrival of the Catholic Patriarch for a visit to the Holy City.

ATHENS HATCHES PLOT TO MURDER VENIZELOS

Nine Men Arrested Confess To
Having Had Orders From
Secret Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 10.—An official telegram from the Venizelist headquarters states that a conspiracy to assassinate M. Venizelos has been discovered. Nine men have been arrested and have confessed that they were acting under instructions from a secret committee of military officers and politicians in Athens. An inquiry is being made into the matter.

93 P.C. of Available British Tonnage Used In Government Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Chiozza Money stated that the Food Controller, War Office, Admiralty and Ministry of Munitions are using ninety-three per cent of the available tonnage.

Resent Imputation Of Royal Influence

Nationalist M. P. Suggests Relative
Secures Protection
For Constantine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil promised to consider the suggestion that the Government would publicly state its policy with respect to Greece and the Salonica expedition.

Mr. Arthur Lynch, Nationalist M.P. for West Clare: "Isn't the protection given to King Constantine partly due to his royal relation?"

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the implication was absolutely untrue and a very cowardly one.

After some questions had been asked, the House went into secret session.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. May 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru May 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. May 22
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yama M. May 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. May 15
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru May 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 3
The American mail is due here today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

Japan Leading Easily In Olympic Contests; China Is Third Best

Nippon's Team Has Total Of 50
Points, Whilst Filipinos Have
40 And Chinese 15

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokyo, May 10.—The Olympic Games were continued today. In putting the shot, Meng Chi-mai was third. At throwing the javelin, Cheng Shu-jen was third. The Chinese team won at basketball against the Japanese team, by 35 points to 16. In the Pentathlon, Tu Jung-tang was second and Chu En-te third. Today's points were: Chinese 6, Filipinos 16 and Japanese 26. The total points, including today's, are: Japanese 50, Filipinos 40 and Chinese 15.

BESTOW HIGH HONORS ON DESTROYER HEROES

Many Medals And Promotions
Awarded To Gallant Men Of
Swift And Broke

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 10.—The Honors List issued for services in the naval action described on April 25 confers the D. S. O. and promotion to Captains on Commander Peck and Commander Evans and awards the D. S. Cross to nine officers of H. M. S. Swift and H. M. S. Broke, including Midshipman Gyles; the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal to Seaman Rawles; the D. S. Medal to twenty-four of the lower deck ratings, including Stoker Charles Williams of the New Zealand Naval Reserve and mention in despatches to thirty-four officers and men. Two Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders are promoted to be Commanders and four officers are noted for early promotion.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS OPPOSE WAR STRIKES

Conference Decrees Disputes
Must Be Settled By Constitutional Means

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 10.—The Press Bureau announces: At a conference of representatives of fifty trade unions connected with engineering and shipbuilding, Mr. A. Henderson presiding, held at the Ministry of Munitions, today, a resolution was passed that all disputes during war-time should be dealt with by constitutional methods. The conference appointed a committee to confer with the Ministry, with a view to suggesting possible amendments to the Munitions Bill.

F.W. AMBROSE LEAVING TO DO WAR SERVICE

Popular Health Department Official
Receives Gifts At
Municipal Club

Mr. F. W. Ambrose, of the Municipal Health Department, who leaves tomorrow for Tientsin, from whence he will depart for England, on war service, was made a presentation at the Municipal Service Club last evening, by the many friends he has amongst that institution's members. There was a big company present when Sergeant Tait handed to Mr. Ambrose a wrist-watch and a cigarette case, telling in a neatly turned speech how much Mr. Ambrose was esteemed by the members and voicing their cordial wishes for his success and safe return.

Mr. Ambrose replied and afterwards a social evening was spent, with singing, &c.

BRITAIN'S WAR LOANS BALANCE INDEBTEDNESS

Increased Expenditure Account-
ed For By Borrowed Millions Outstanding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 9.—Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, said: "If we wish to realise what has been done on the western front, let us picture our feelings if, in the same period as the battle of Arras, we had lost 20,000 prisoners and the number of guns the Germans lost."

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of the war, he said that there was a sum of thirty million during the present review which could not be regarded as real expenditure. The expenses of the Governments of the Dominions were paid here and re-imposed by them. "In April, we paid out but did not receive on this account. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the Budget estimates of expenditure for the year will not be approximately correct."

New York Prepares Honors for Allies

City Covered With British And
French Flags; Women's
Welcome At Opera

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, May 9.—Great preparations have been going on for three days to welcome the Anglo-French mission. The city is ablaze with British and French flags. Seats are selling at 150 each for the women's demonstration in honor of M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, at the Opera House, tonight. There will be a great banquet on Friday, when the British mission arrives.

DECISION ON WAR POLICY STILL OPEN; SESSION ADJOURNS

Nine Hours' Secret Debate
Of Lower House Fails
To Bring Result

M. Ps. ASSAULTED

Police Break Up Demonstration by Charge With
Drawn Swords

RESIGNATION TALK

Agriculture, Foreign Affairs,
Justice and Navy Chiefs
Likely to Quit

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, May 11.—The Whole House Committee of the Chungyuan sat from one to ten o'clock to discuss the war resolution, but without result. Great tumult resulted and several Kuomintang members were badly assaulted by members of the Citizens Petitioners Association, which favors war on Germany.

The Opposition is determined to pull down the Tuan Cabinet, under the pretext that he has secured no privileges from the Entente, while the military men are firm in supporting the Premier in his foreign policy. The Cabinet will not dissolve Parliament, but members of the Government Party may resign their seats, thus causing no quorum in either of the two houses. The political situation is gloomy.

Lower House Adjourns

Without Any Decision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, May 10.—The Lower House adjourned yesterday without reaching any decision. According to the latest information, General Tuan Chi-jui only appeared in the House of Representatives at 7.30 p.m., after repeated demands had been made for his presence.

Many members of Parliament were threatened with violence by the demonstrators outside the House and some were even assaulted. The majority of the demonstrators appeared to be coolies engaged for the occasion, but some were members of the gendarmes, in civilian dress.

Among them were scattered a number of ardent supporters of the Government, who made speeches. One of these enthusiasts announced that the demonstrators demanded that, if no decision was reached today, the Lower House must sit again tomorrow and, if the members did not comply with this, they would be dragged out of their houses and publicly beaten.

Threaten to Burn House

Moreover, if Parliament finally rejected the resolution to declare war against Germany, the Parliament buildings would be burned down.

Later in the evening, the police endeavored to disperse the crowd, which had to be charged by mounted police, with drawn swords, before it would budge. A number of the demonstrators were injured.

It is reported that a serious Cabinet crisis will result, owing to the attempt to coerce Parliament. The Minister of Agriculture has already sent in his resignation and the resignations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Navy are expected to follow.

Absolve Premier From Blame

Peking, May 11.—It is very difficult to explain the disgraceful demonstration outside the Houses of Parliament, yesterday.

There is no reason to believe that the Premier had any connection with the affair. On the contrary, it is very unlikely that the Premier, after the efforts he has made during the past fortnight to secure the support of Parliament, would do anything to create opposition to his policy, as this demonstration was bound to do.

Nevertheless, it appears obvious that the demonstration must have been organized by influential persons.

as the police did nothing to prevent the mob assaulting members of Parliament until late in the night, when the Chief of Police ordered the crowd to be dispersed. The majority of members of Parliament did not leave the House till 12.30 a.m., after securing an assurance from Premier Tuan Chi-jui that they would receive proper protection.

There are two contradictory reports current. One is that the demonstration was organised by influential Government officials, without the knowledge of the Premier, while the other says that it was organised by the party opposed to the Government, in order to cause the downfall of the Tuan Cabinet, by creating very strong opposition to the Government's war policy, which the demonstration was certainly calculated to do. There might be some truth in the latter report, if the indifference of the police could be explained.

There was no meeting of the Lower House today.

House Members Assaulted;

Troops Ordered To Scene

Four or five thousand members of the military and police forces and the so-called Citizens' Union bottled up the Lower House when it convened Thursday. The demonstrators shouted that they wished to have the House vote in favor of war against Germany immediately. Circulars threatening grave consequences were distributed. Representative Kuo Tung and ten other parliamentarians were assaulted when they refused to accept the literature. The agitators elected five representatives to negotiate with Speaker Tang Hua-lung, but the latter refused to recognise them. The House decided to have the attendance of Premier Tuan to solve the question.

The Premier despatched 3,000 troops to the scene of demonstration. He intends to pacify the petitioners first. If this proves unsuccessful, he will disperse them by force. In the Lower House the war issue has been temporarily suspended. Discussion on the demand of the agitators now occupies the representatives.

Three units formed the bulk of the demonstrators. One is supposed to be representatives of the political, educational and commercial bodies, another styles itself as "citizens of the five clans of the Republic," while the third consists of the townspeople of the capital. Everyone has a badge indicating his organization and holds a little white pennant, on which is written "Union of the People's Petitioners." When their representatives were not recognised by the Speaker, the crowd said that the parliamentarians will be assaulted when they leave their premises if they fail to vote for war. Just then several legislators arrived. They were at once roughly handled, some of their carriages being demolished.

At 7.30 o'clock in the evening, Premier Tuan, Ministers Chang Yao-tsen and Feng Yuen-ien arrived with judicial and police officers. The troops despatched by Premier Tuan patrolled around the building while little groups of petitioners were still hanging round the scene. The gate of the House has been closed. Telephone communications have been cut.

A conference was held late in the night by the Speaker and Assistant Speaker of the Senate and the President, but no decision was reached as to the solution of the case.

Three demands are made by the agitators. They want the Representatives to vote before the end of the day. They demand the dissolution of Parliament if their requests are rejected. As the government is not acting in accordance with the wish of the people, they will destroy the parliament buildings by fire.

The Cabinet members present are still bottled up. The judicial officers are ascertaining the injuries done to the legislators. A Japanese reporter while leaving the premises was downed and assaulted by the mob, which mistook him as a member of parliament. The disabled reporter had to be taken back into the House.

W.C.T.U. Party to Be Indoors: Union Church

The Shanghai W. C. T. U. birthday party will be held this afternoon in the large hall of the Union Church instead of at the McTear's school grounds, as previously arranged. The rain has compelled the change. Tea will be served at 3.30 and a program begun at 4.

Use White Mice as Danger Detectors on Submarines



As canary birds are sometimes used in coal mines to detect the presence of poisonous gases, so white mice are used on board British submarines to warn of the presence of petrol or other fumes. The photograph shows a British officer giving the little animals an airing on the deck of a submarine.

Fear Of Anarchy Brings An Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Dutch Socialists was irregular.

The Executive stated they were confident that Russia will know how to defend her liberty against the foreign enemy and decided to arrange a conference of Allied Laborites and Socialists, in London, in June.

Suspect Germany

Stockholm, May 8.—The well-known Socialist leader, Branting, declares that the manner in which the Socialist Borghjerg's irresponsible offer of peace has been made to Petrograd increases the suspicion that the international organization of the Socialist Party is serving the interests of Germany alone.

Secret Mission of German Socialist, Scheidemann

Light is thrown on the negotiations between the German and Russian Socialists by the following from The New York Times of April 10:

Copenhagen, April 9 (Via London).

"In the midst of the interest in America's own preparations for participation in the war and impending German and Allied offensives in the west, it would be wise not to lose sight of the fact that the Germans, particularly the Socialists, are working industriously toward peace with Russia and have not lost hope of success, despite the discouraging pronouncements of a war to a victorious end coming from Petrograd."

It is announced in Berlin that the Socialist leader, Philipp Scheidemann, head of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag and a politician close to the Chancellor, has left Germany on "a mission." The nature of this mission is not specified, but there is reason to assume that, as a well-known Russo-German Socialist, known by the pen name of "Parvus," also came abroad just after the conference of the majority Socialists which was called to consider the possibilities of the Russian situation, Herr Scheidemann's mission involves an attempt to open communications with the Russian Socialists and Social Revolutionists of the extreme school, who favor an immediate peace.

It is said that the German Government has given its support to the endeavors by an assurance that no general offensive on the Russian front will be undertaken for the time being, in order not to interfere with attempts at fraternization, the army leaders considering that the recent drive against the Stokhod bridgehead had only a local bearing.

The Socialist and other German newspapers appear to be much encouraged through reports from Russia of peace sentiments in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and of troubles between that body and the organs of the Provisional Government and the Duma Executive Committee. The Socialist effort is said to be in line with directions given out before the convocation of the historic session of the American Congress, namely, to

try first for a general peace, and then, if that effort should prove a failure, owing to the attitude of the Western Powers, to concentrate efforts on a separate peace with Russia.

The peace advocates are reported to have been preparing to make overtures to the United States to undertake mediation on favorable terms when President Wilson's sharp message and the unresponsive attitude of the Western Powers to the peace discussions of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung showed the futility of the effort. Vorwaerts, in line with the original directions, pledged in yesterday's leading editorial article the most vigorous patriotic support of the Socialists to the Government in the struggle with the United States.

Count von Reventlow in yesterday's Tagesspiegel, devotes an article to the Dardanelles problem in the light of the Russian Socialist declaration that the annexation of Constantinople or of territorial acquisitions at the Dardanelles is beyond the purview of their plans. He says there is no reason now why a peace perfectly satisfactory to Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey cannot be arranged by Turkey assuring to Russia the widest use of the straits.

Government Compels Lower Price for Tea

Threat Of Drastic Action Has Effect At London Auction; Fix Excess Duties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—The Board of Reference has fixed the statutory percentage under the excess profits duty at eight per cent for tea companies and nine per cent for tea firms, respectively, in the Dutch East Indies and ten per cent for coconut companies and eleven per cent for coconut firms in the Middle East.

Following a warning that, unless tea prices were lowered, the Government would act drastically, at the London auction sales, yesterday, the prices of Indian teas fell generally threepence per pound. In some instances, where the fall was fivepence per pound, the tea was withdrawn from the sale.

This is regarded as confirming the view that, with caution on the part of dealers and blenders, there was no occasion for the recent record wholesale prices of 1/9 and 1/10 per pound, as compared with the average price of sixpence per pound prevailing before the war.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

Burr 3 Broadway

ARE NOT COLONIES NOW BUT ALLIES, SAYS DERBY

'Kept Together By Monarchy And King As The Proper Head Of Country'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—Lord Derby, speaking at South Kensington, today, stated: "It would be under-estimating the number to say that we have eleven allies, because we can no longer look upon the Commonwealth and Dominions as simply dependents of Great Britain. They are the firmest allies any country could have."

"What keeps them together? Not Downing Street or politicians. Politicians come and go."

"What does keep them together is the monarchy and the King to whom this country and our great Dependencies look and rightly look as the proper head of this great country."

German Destroyers Wouldn't Risk Fight

Four Chase Eleven Up To Zebrugge Batteries; Register Some Hits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:—A scouting force of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich, under Commander Tyrwhitt, while cruising this morning, between the British and Dutch coasts, sighted eleven German destroyers. We immediately closed and opened fire on the enemy, who immediately steamed off at full speed, southward, under cover of a dense smoke screen.

The chase continued for eighty minutes. We engaged the enemy at long range, but were unable to overtake them.

Four of our destroyers chased the German vessels until they were within range of the Zebrugge batteries. The enemy were hit. Our casualties were one man wounded.

BARON GRIMTHORPE DEAD

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 10.—The death is announced of Baron Grimthorpe.

Houses To Let

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AND
NEW YORK.

No Danger of Russian Peace Or Breakup, Says American

Mr. J. M. Pavitt, Who Saw Revolution, Gives Reasons For Government's Stability

"Russia will never make a separate peace with Germany. There is no more danger of it than there is of the Russian people bending their necks again under the yoke of the Romanoff dynasty. And that danger is nil."

This is the opinion of Mr. J. M. Pavitt of Andersen, Meyer and Co., who was in Moscow during the great revolution, has only recently come from Petrograd and has had opportunity for studying the Russian people since the outbreak of the war. Talking with a reporter for THE CHINA PRESS he drew a vivid picture of the days of change in Moscow, the ancient capital, and gave reasons for his belief that Russian democracy and Russian allegiance to the Allied cause will remain unshaken.

"I have read the sensational despatches that have come in from Petrograd today," said Mr. Pavitt, "and I have no apprehension for the ultimate outcome. The facts are that such appeals as the provisional government is reported to have made yesterday for the people to drop dissension and rally to the protection of their newly-won liberty are made daily. The government and the leaders of the various organizations must make them. They must from time to time remind the people that the situation is difficult while so many differing opinions are being expressed and no decisive action is being taken. Press Reports Inaccurate"

"It is true that we are reading in the papers disquieting opinions by Socialist leaders. But this is the reason—the newspapers, flown to extremes in their sudden emancipation as a free press, are spreading only sensational news. They pass over the usual news, the facts which offset the sensations. And these reports regarding the passage of sensational resolutions and the like are reports of resolutions passed by people constituting a miserable fraction of the population and without effect upon the situation."

"The only friction in Russia, as I judge it, arises at this time through the determination of the various organizations and classes to claim credit for the revolution and through their efforts to become as strong politically as they can. And these factions have shown already that when a question of importance arises they can meet it on a basis of compromise."

"The whole Russian revolution was a thing of order, not of disorder. It was a realization by a whole people that a change had come for which they had been waiting for years and years. Afterwards it was perhaps natural that each party should claim for itself the success of the revolution. The working or Socialist class does so. But while they must, of course, be given credit, and they are given credit, for a very important share, it is nevertheless true that this was a revolution of other classes as well. The majority of the members of the present government, men belonging to the upper classes, are as much entitled to honor for the change as any others. Take such men as Mr. Konovaloff, Minister of Trade and Industry. He represents class and capital, owning enormous cloth making interests. And he is no less responsible for the revolution than the men who work for him. It was a general dissatisfaction with the state of affairs of government that brought the change."

Revolution Still In Process
"For the present we may say that the revolution is still in process. The various parties will call themselves revolutionary parties up until the time the national assembly takes place and they choose their permanent form of government. The provisional government was formed and approved by the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers and so long

as the provisional government carries out the organized program there is no reason to think that it will be done away with and confusion result. The Committee of Workmen and Soldiers will certainly remain as a controlling power to see that the program is carried out."

"As to the rumors of a separate peace—I do not for a moment consider such rumors as of any importance whatever, except that they put fear in the minds of people who are looking for disquieting news."

"There have been no negotiations for peace. All peace talk is the talk of groups from the different organizations. In how much they can have power to carry their resolutions depends on their own strength, and they are in a decided minority. Even the moderate Socialists denounce them."

"It is true that at the beginning the Workingmen and Soldiers' committee issued a proclamation to all proletarian peoples including the Germans. But the German reply was by no means satisfactory even to the committee."

"Only fanatics and extreme Socialists have hearkened to the Scandinavian conference proposals and these people have no influence even with their own parties. But by making use of a free press they have been able to distribute copies of their papers by the tens of thousands."

It was with sparkling eyes and an infectious enthusiasm that Mr. Pavitt told of the stirring days in Moscow when the new government was born.

No Writing of Rising
"A bolt from a cloudless sky, that was literally what it was to me," he said. "I could hardly trust my eyes when I arose that morning—it was a day later than the trouble started in Petrograd—and found the proclamations being posted up around the city. The local commander-in-chief announced that there should be no gatherings of people in the streets during the day and that none would be allowed out after 8 p.m. without a permit."

"At 10 o'clock that morning I went about the city on business matters. I found the regiments posted about in heavy guard over the barracks districts and the principal streets. Evidently at that time they were still loyal to the old government."

"It was just two hours later, at 12 o'clock that I witnessed the most wonderful sight of my life. Regiment after regiment of those same soldiers marching by under the red flag with their bands crashing out the joy of a people come out of darkness. It was wonderful. It was thrilling. The faces and carriage of those men were grand. The enthusiasm was enormous. I can not describe it to you. The soldiers were the heroes of the day."

"All that day hundreds of troops, armed and under perfect order and control, moved about the city taking charge of the post offices, treasury, police stations, the arsenals and all government institutions. By evening all were secured. The next day began the round-up of the police. They were pretty securely hidden. Not a policeman had been seen since the morning of the revolution. It was wonderful to see the dread Cossacks under the red flag as on that first day they went on duty to preserve order and protect property for the new government. And during the whole revolution only three people were killed in Moscow. They were the first who approached the soldiers at the barracks and were fired on by order of the commanders."

"I have attended many meetings and watched many parades in Moscow and Petrograd since then and had opportunity to sound the sentiments of the people. They are for the new government and for the war. In Moscow they held a procession in which hundreds of thousands of citizens and soldiers marched. Just before the start rumors sprang up that it was to be a demonstration toward ending the war. The regiments sent a committee to investigate, declaring that they would withdraw if the facts were proved. But they were indubitably denied and the people marched, orderly and joyous, all day and into the night and without the presence of a single policeman or soldier to enforce order."

"That is the sentiment of the new Russia."

Asquith's Daughter 'Doing Her Bit.'



MISS ELIZABETH ASQUITH

Miss Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of Britain's former Premier, had to learn how to type to make herself useful to the Three Arts Women's Employment Fund. She did so, and is here shown pounding out record time copy to boost the toy industry maintained by the fund. Miss Asquith claims to like it, and, like all English women, doesn't mind at all "doing her bit."

PRESIDENT HOLDS WAR CONFERENCES

Makes Personal Calls on Daniels and Lansing Before Appearing in Congress

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson made a personal visit to the State, War and Navy Department Building late this afternoon for important conferences regarding the present international crisis. Accompanied by four Secret Service men, the President stepped across from the Executive Offices to the State, War and Navy Department Building at 4:45 o'clock. Ten minutes were spent in conference with Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. Then the President walked down the long corridor leading to the office of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Counselor Polk conferred with Secretary Lansing immediately after the President left Mr. Lansing's office at 5 o'clock. Then Mr. Polk conferred with Secretary Daniels and War Secretary Baker.

Fifteen minutes before the President arrived Secretary Daniels had conferred with Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, and with a number of high ranking officials of the Navy Department, including Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; Admiral Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Admiral McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts; Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Captain Chase, who is attached to the office of Chief of Naval Operations, and Major Gen. Barnett, Commandant General of the Marine Corps.

Army experts asserted today that the effect of America's entering the European war, aside from rendering such assistance as she can to the Entente Allies, will be to regenerate the nation and to put it on such a footing that, when the war is over, the United States will not merely be the balance of power, but the dominant power in the world.

The country then would be in a position, it was declared, to speak its mind in such a fashion that no power would presume not to give its utterances the most deferential hearing, and America, prepared, with as splendidly a trained and accounted an army as any in the world, need fear no power nor combination of powers. Professional military men asserted that it would be impossible for the United States to send a large army to Europe because of the world's

shortage of shipping facilities. All the tonnage on all the seas is now needed, they declared, to supply the 37,000,000 soldiers at present on the various battlefields. Should the United States desire to transport an army of 5,000,000 men to Europe, which was not considered as probable at all, it would require ten years to construct the ships that would be necessary to transport them across the sea and to keep them supplied with food and munitions.

The present war, these military experts stated, was a war of transportation lines and of equipment. Germany, being better served by her superior transportation facilities, was for that reason holding a relative, but very important, advantage over her enemies. The advantage which the latter possessed by reason of England's control of the seas was being rendered weaker by the submarine operations of Germany.

To illustrate the seriousness of the shortage of available ships, it is pointed out that although the United States possesses sufficient wealth and resources to supply all the Entente nations with most of the necessities of war, there is not enough tonnage to transport more than a small fraction of the supplies they need. Russia, taken as an example, is in need of practically every war instrumentally except men, and while the United States is able to equip Russia's 10,000,000 soldiers now forced to inactivity because of their lack of equipment, America cannot supply it to them on account of not having a merchant marine herself, and also because she cannot obtain a sufficient amount of tonnage from other nations to transport such equipment to Russia. Shipping in the Pacific is limited practically to Japanese lines, and they already are working to capacity.

Another consideration giving military authorities concern is the fact that the world is not producing enough foodstuffs to feed itself. A large percentage of the 37,000,000 soldiers in Europe were drawn from agricultural pursuits, and if America undertakes to raise an army the bulk of the troops will come from the producing classes. These experts declare that if an army is raised the country will have immediately to concentrate much of its energy upon agricultural production, and that intensive farming upon scale never before known in the United States will have to be begun.

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In the Mixed Court

With a loudly clucking hen tucked lovingly under his arm, Sung Sal-lung went promenading down Sinza Road. The whimsical couple attracted the attention of a Chinese constable. The constable hailed Sung Sal-lung. Where did he get that chicken and how?

Chicken? asked Sung Sal-lung, in surprise. Chicken? Well, I never! So he had, so he had. Now, however did that get there?

Yes, pressed the constable, that was it. Where did he get it? Sung meditated. Where did he get it? Oh yes! He was just walking into town from his homestead, which is Zeuziang, when the hen leaped to his arm and nestled down for a ride. The constable thought it would be a good idea to tell that to the sergeant.

Suddenly Sung recollected. Why, how could he have forgotten it? To be sure, a friend of his had given it to him at Zeuziang to take care of it. He was just taking care of it. Then Sung and the policeman started off for the station.

In the station Sung admitted that perhaps he had, just carelessly like, picked it up somewhere, but in court yesterday he told the real truth, the real truth. It was like this:

Two days ago he was leaving Zeuziang for Shanghai. As he gazed back at his homestead, the homestead he was leaving for ever, the hen came running after him. His feelings overcame him. He could not go away without taking just one memento, just one thing by which to remember the dear old farmhouse and all that. Well, to make a long story short, he took the hen.

And so saying Sung Sal-lung wept.

The court, too, was overcome. It told Sung that if he ever let his feelings get the better of him again and impel him to pick up hens along the roadside, he would take a protracted holiday in the municipal jail. This time he could go, but the hen was confiscated.

Pellon, Ossa, Hoo and Loo

This is a case of piling Pellon on Ossa, as they say in the Native City. Hoo Oo-sung owed Loo Ching-sien twenty cents. Hoo wouldn't pay it. Loo several times sent middlemen to Hoo to collect the twenty cents. Hoo turned a deaf ear. So Loo went to see Hoo himself.

"Hoo," said Loo, "what thing my money?"

Hoo wasted no words. He seized Loo with his left hand and began pounding him with his right. The uproar was tremendous and it ended with both being hauled to the nearest station.

The belligerent tale was unfolded yesterday morning in the court—with some variations by Hoo. Yes, he owed Loo money. That was true. Yes, Hoo came to see him about it. That was true. Yes, they argued about it. That, too, was true. But hit Loo—who, he, Hoo? No, never. How then did Loo get the marks on his

face? Well, he fell down on the street and bruised himself. That was how.

And the assessors said: "Twenty-one days."

The Earliest Way

Loh Chi-kaung needed some money. His need was desperate. He went into the Canton Road shop of Nyth Zen-ling. He asked politely for the money. Nyth said nothing doing, or words to that effect. Loh asked beseechingly. Still nothing doing.

Diplomacy failing, Loh decided on schrecklichkeit. He snatched an ornamented opium pipe and ran. Nyth ran after him.

Nyth caught Loh and turned him over to a policeman. Now Loh won't need money for a while, at least. He will spend the next week in jail. Shanghai Revisited

Another old resident came to grief yesterday. Tsang Young-sung was arrested for stealing a coat from the office of a foreigner. At the station his record was looked up. It was found he had been convicted ten times before and expelled from the Settlement.

This time his wish will be gratified. He will be allowed to remain in the Settlement. But it will be in jail, and for the next eighteen months.

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John

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PREPARE FOR WORST IS ORDER AT CANTON BUT FLOODS NOT VERY BAD

449 Houses Destroyed, Forty-Nine Lives Lost In East River Districts

CITY WALL IS DOOMED

Foreign Contractor Proposes To Level It And Build Tramway On Site

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Canton, May 1.—Reports concerning the recent overflows of the East River are gradually coming in. So far they have given the destruction of 449 houses and the deaths of 49 persons in six districts, the worst being at Hoyuen where 204 houses collapsed and fifteen persons perished. Those concerning the West and the North River have not yet been officially received. They were not very bad, it is said. Nevertheless, the Government has ordered all districts to prepare for the worst and report frequently the state of the rivers.

Admiral H. H. Tan, Director-General of the Canton Conservancy Board, is making a survey of Canton City proper in order the better to relieve the city in case of another flood.

Another attempt is being made to take down the city wall of Canton, which is six to seven miles in circumference, twenty feet high and in many places, more than ten feet wide. At present Mr. T. B. E. McInnes, coming from Canada, is looking into the possibility of removing the wall and erecting a tramway on the site thus afforded. It is said that foreign capital may be used to finance the road if the wall can be taken down.

Many attempts have been made to take down this wall. The first attempt was five years ago immediately after the Revolution when troops were superfluous. Mr. Tien Tai-cheng, the Commissioner of Public Works, now president of the newly organized Industrial and Commercial Bank, proposed and the Government decided upon the wall's destruction in order to provide for better communications as well as for giving the soldiers some work to do. Lack of funds, however, caused the scheme to fall. Later a foreign concern headed by Mr. F. W. Cox, tried to continue the work. The Government had begun with the hope of getting the concession to erect a tramway as now suggested, but this also came to naught. Recently the local business men connected with the City Merchants' Militia have been agitating for the removal of the wall. This has the support of the Civil Governor, Mr. Chu Ching-lan, to whom propositions from new foreign concerns have also been made. Survey of the work has been made by the former road administrations under Mr. Cheng and Dr. S. F. Chien, former Commissioner of Internal Affairs, with the actual direction of public engineers, Mr. E. C. Johnson, now superintendent of the maintenance department of the Canton-Shanghai Railroad, and Mr. H. L. Wu, C. E., now with the Engineering Syndicate, or Hou Shing Company. The survey made by these well-known engineers has left valuable statistics for follow-up parties.

The Military Governor has sent agents to Yanchow and Linchow and to Kingchow at Hainan to ascertain the amount of copper that can be obtained from the old cannon there. The Government is short of copper. When Lung Chi-kwang was here a year ago he ordered copper coils to be minted from used shells in order to pay his troops. Most of these coins have disappeared, finding their way to Japan. Now the Government wants more copper to manufacture cent-pieces with, and the Japanese are also looking for them. According to a vernacular press report, a Japanese syndicate is offering \$1,200,000 through the Taiwan Bank for the privilege of collecting all the old cannon belonging to the Government of Kwangtung.

The Government Bank, known as the Kwan Chien Nian Kuei, in Ho Pun Street, which has been doing business according to the native banking method and acting as the Government financial agent, will be re-organized as an industrial bank in accordance with modern practice and will open May 15. Henceforth it will not act as a public depository, giving the privilege back to the Bank of China, trying more to facilitate the private concerns of the city.

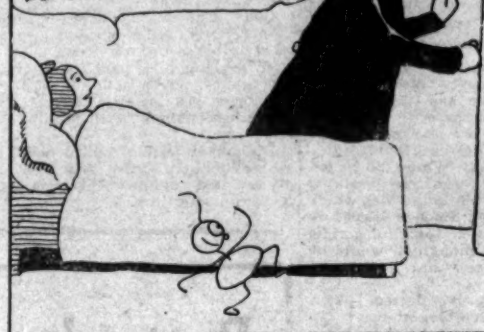
Governor Chu Ching-lan of Kwangtung is taking a great interest in the cultivation of cotton in this province. He has repeatedly ordered the magistrates to experiment with new seeds and also try new soils.

The opposition of Cantonese to the inspection of their books and vouchers by agents of the stamp revenue office has been persistent. Merchants in Shui-kwan and other districts have suspended trade and will continue to do so unless such inspection is stopped. Moreover, many object to affixing stamps on rice and fuel vouchers involving sums less than ten dollars. The General Chamber of Commerce at Canton is consulting the Government to solve the present difficulty. Many here are dissatisfied with the Ministry of Finance which has termed the Canton rice and fuel guilds as dishonest when they simply oppose the law on principle and are obeying the present stamp regulations under protest.

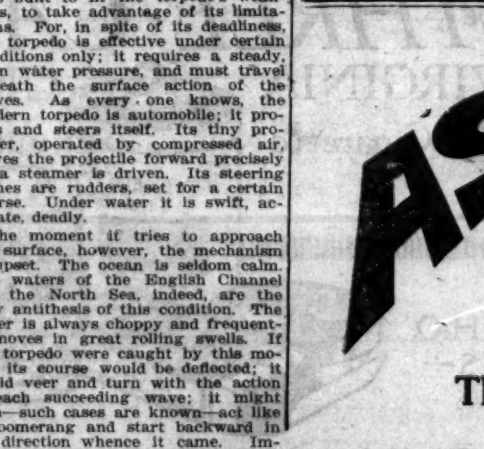
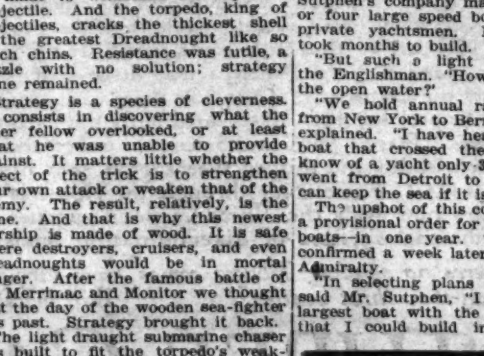
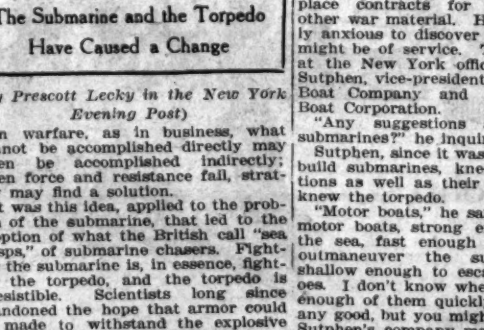
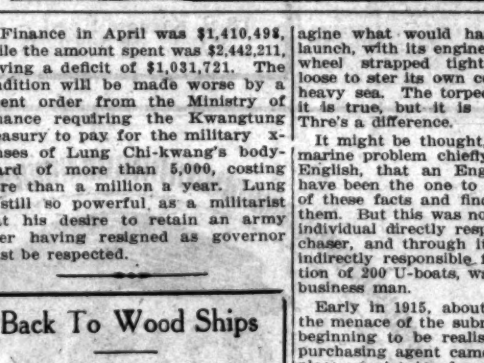
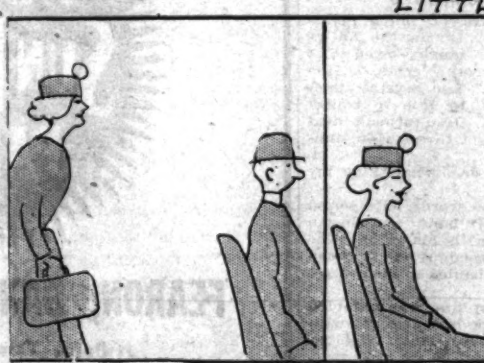
The stamp duty received during April amounted only to \$2,455, while the title deeds examination tax was \$13,107. The total revenue received by the Provincial Bureau

What's The Use?

JOHN, DEAR IF YOU MEET MRS JONES ON THE STREET TELL HER I HAVE THE BROCADE AND THE BUTTONS AND THE CHIFFON AND THE CREPE DE CHINE AND—

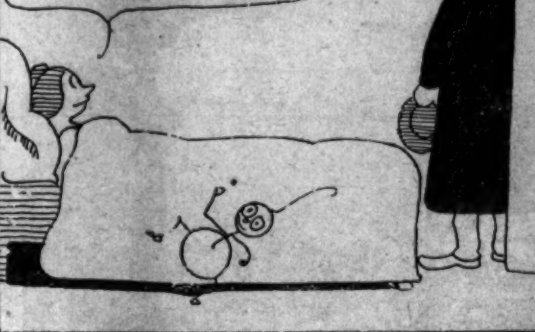


BUY A BLUE DRESS—IM GOING TO WEAR A BLUE DRESS ALSO TELL HER THE SINGLE HEM STITCH IS NOW ALL THE RAGE—YOU WANT FOR GET?

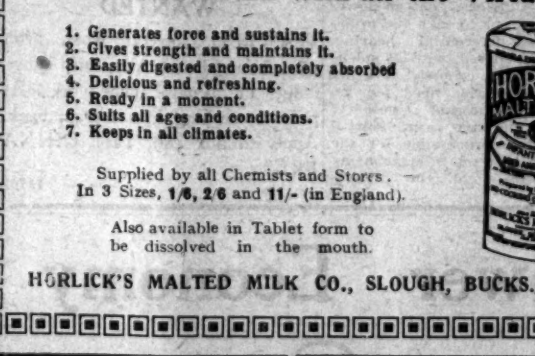
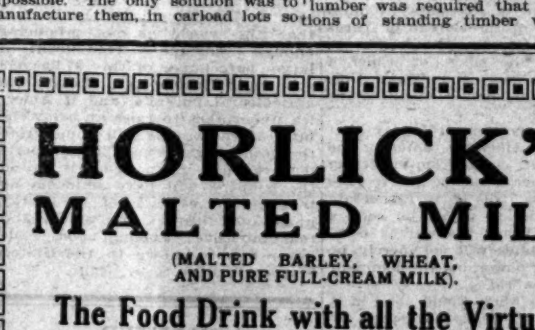
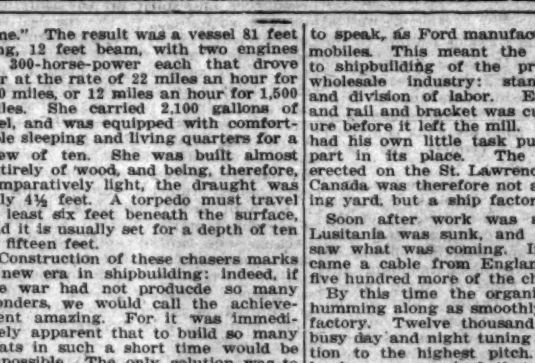
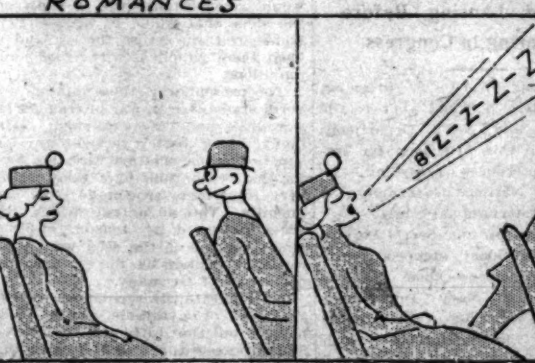


By Tom Powers

THE TRIM- AND IM GOING TO HAVE IT SLICED ON THE BIAS WITH TWO ROWS OF BUTTONS DOWN THE PORT SIDE ABAFT THE HEM AND TELL HER NOT TO—



OH, MRS JONES—ER—MY WIFE WANTS YOU TO CALL HER UP!



chased in the South, and trainload after trainload of fresh cut pine, artificially seasoned, was rushed to Montreal. From three boats a year, the rate of production crept up and up till it reached the almost unbelievable speed of three a day.

The full order of 550 boats was completed in 550 days, two months before they were due. The last chaser, roped to the deck of an English liner, reached England last October. Some idea of the magnitude of this accomplishment may be gained from the fact that, placed end to end, these boats reach more than eight miles. Announcement has already been made in the newspapers that orders have been issued by Secretary Daniels to the New York navy yard to proceed at once with the construction of sixty chasers 110 feet in length. Forty such craft can be laid down at once, and it is estimated that one can be turned out every three days. Secretary Daniels expects to award contracts for 200 more of these boats. It is said, to private builders. Other firms on the Atlantic seaboard who could probably equip their yards for such work in a short time are William Cramp and Sons, the Charles L. Seabury Gas Engine and Power Company, and the Fall River Shipyard.

Just how these boats are used, just

what may be their tactics, is not fully known. One side of their activity, however, is fairly well determined. What happens may be described thus:

A British plane, on patrol duty above the English Channel, sights the shadowy bulk of a submarine below the surface. The observer drops a smoke bomb, a long, black banner that hangs in the sky like a piece of funeral crepe. This is visible for a long distance, and perhaps twenty chasers may see the signal. Guns ready, they dart in from all directions, their wakes resembling the spokes of a wheel. Then begins a well defined set of circling tactics, the circle widening gradually, since the submarine may be in motion. Finally the submersible, serenely ignorant of the activity above, comes to the surface. The nearest "sea war" begins to sting—with three-inch projectiles. Others dash to the attack—a mile in three minutes.

And what can the submarine do? To use her own guns she must expose the whole length of her shell, a matter of minutes, where the chaser's quick firer is making an important matter of seconds. And her torpedoes? That would indeed be gunning for wasps!

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"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home." Wm. J. McCRACKEN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. B. SIKES, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Back To Wood Ships

The Submarine and the Torpedo Have Caused a Change

(By Prescott Lecky in the New York Evening Post)

In warfare, as in business, what cannot be accomplished directly may often be accomplished indirectly; when force and resistance fail, strategy may find a solution.

It was this idea, applied to the problem of the submarine, that led to the adoption of what the British call "sea wasps," of submarine chasers. Fighting the submarine is, in essence, fighting the torpedo, and the torpedo is irresistible. Scientists long since abandoned the hope that armor could be made to withstand the explosive projectile. And the torpedo, king of projectiles, cracks the thickest shell of the greatest Dreadnought like a puzzle with no solution; strategy alone remained.

Strategy is a species of cleverness. It consists in discovering what the enemy has overlooked, or at least what he was unable to provide against. It matters little whether the object of the trick is to strengthen your own attack or weaken that of the enemy. The result, relatively, is the same. And that is why this newest warship is made of wood. It is safe where destroyers, cruisers, and even Dreadnoughts would be in mortal danger. After the famous battle of the Mermaid and Monitor we thought that the day of the wooden sea-fighter was past. Strategy brought it back.

The light draught submarine chaser was built to fit the torpedo's weakness, to take advantage of its limitations. For, in spite of its deadliness, the torpedo is effective under certain conditions only; it requires a steady, even water pressure, and must travel beneath the surface action of the waves. As every one knows, the modern torpedo is automobile; it propels and steers itself. Its tiny propeller, operated by compressed air, drives the projectile forward precisely as a steamer is driven. Its steering planes are rudders, set for a certain course. Under water it is swift, accurate, deadly.

The moment it tries to approach the surface, however, the mechanism is upset. The ocean is seldom calm. The waters of the English Channel and the North Sea, indeed, are the very antithesis of this condition. The water is always choppy and frequently moves in great rolling swells. If the torpedo were caught by this motion its course would be deflected; it would veer and turn with the action of each succeeding wave; it might even—such cases are known—act like a boomerang and start backward in the direction whence it came. Im-

agine what would happen if a fast launch, with its engines going and its wheel strapped tight, were turned loose to steer its own course through a heavy sea. The torpedo is automatic. It is true, but it is not intelligent. There's a difference.

It might be thought, since the submarine problem chiefly concerned the English, that an Englishman would have been the one to take advantage of these facts and find a way to use them. But this was not the case. The individual directly responsible for the chaser, and through its achievements indirectly responsible for the destruction of 200 U-boats, was an American business man.

Early in 1915, about the time that the menace of the submarine was just beginning to be realized, an English purchasing agent came to America to place contracts for munitions and other war material. He was especially anxious to discover new ideas that might be of service. This man called at the New York office of Henry R. Sutphen, vice-president of the Electric Boat Company and the Submarine Boat Corporation.

"Any suggestions about fighting submarines?" he inquired.

Sutphen, since it was his business to build submarines, knew their limitations as well as their virtues—and he knew the torpedo.

"Motor boats," he said. "Good, fast motor boats, strong enough to keep the sea, fast enough to overhaul or outmaneuver the submarine, and shallow enough to escape the torpedo's attack. I don't know where you can get enough of them quickly enough to do any good, but you might look around."

Sutphen's company made about three or four large speed boats a year for private yachtsmen. He knew they took months to build.

"But such a light boat," objected the Englishman. "How could it stand the open water?"

"We hold annual races over here from New York to Bermuda," Sutphen explained. "I have heard of a 25-foot boat that crossed the ocean, and I know of a yacht only 36 feet long that went from Detroit to Petrograd. It can keep the sea if it is built for it."

The upshot of this conversation was a provisional order for fifty fast motor boats—in one year. The order was confirmed a week later by the British Admiralty.

"In selecting plans for this boat," said Mr. Sutphen, "I aimed at the largest boat with the greatest speed that I could build in the shortest

time." The result was a vessel 81 feet long, 12 feet beam, with two engines of 300-horse-power each that drove her at the rate of 23 miles an hour for 700 miles, or 12 miles an hour for 1,500 miles. She carried 2,100 gallons of fuel, and was equipped with comfortable sleeping and living quarters for a crew of ten. She was built almost entirely of wood, and being, therefore, comparatively light, the draught was only 4 1/2 feet. A torpedo must travel at least six feet beneath the surface, and it is usually set for a depth of ten to fifteen feet.

Construction of these chasers marks a new era in shipbuilding; indeed, if the war had not produced so many wonders, we would call the achievement amazing. For it was immediately apparent that to build so many boats in such a short time would be impossible. The only solution was to manufacture them in carload lots sections of standing timber were pur-

to speak, as Ford manufactures automobiles. This meant the application to shipbuilding of the principles of wholesale industry; standardization and division of labor. Every beam and rail and bracket was cut to measure before it left the mill. Every man had his own little task putting some part in its place. The new plant erected on the St. Lawrence River in Canada was therefore not a shipbuilding yard, but a ship factory.

Soon after work was started the Lusitania was sunk, and the British saw what was coming. Immediately came a cable from England ordering five hundred more of the chasers.

By this time the organization was humming along as smoothly as a boat factory. Twelve thousand men were busy day and night tuning up production to the highest pitch. So much lumber was required that whole sections of standing timber were pur-

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

MUD-LARKING PROSPECT FOR OFF-DAY'S RACING

Nine Events Down For Decision; Grand National; Two Handicaps; Start 1.45 p.m.

Sicewell offers no hope for pleasant conditions for the off-day to wind up the Race Club's Spring meeting, this afternoon. The weather experts predict still more rain and the ground had such a soaking yesterday that, however fine it may be this morning, the course will still be sodden.

So one must settle down to picking out mudlarks, with the knowledge that all form is pretty certain to be upset and the only consolation that, if one can find the winners, the reward is likely to be handsome. There are nine events on the card, the first saddling bell going at 1.30 and non-winning griffins lining up fifteen minutes later for the Gladiator Cup, to be decided over a three-quarter mile course.

The Castelfield Cup, a mile and a quarter, is for all non-winning runners at the meeting. Third on the card is the Spring Handicap, for which there were originally forty-five entries, but eighteen have been scratched, including all the Morris stable except Omeloto, who would not seem to have much chance, on the form it has shown.

As to the rest, had the course remained as it was on Wednesday, they would have looked a very level lot, but there is no knowing what some of the griffins can do in the mud. That strong veteran Swanee would appear to have quite a chance—and the stable is due for a good win.

The Cross Country Cup, one mile, is a paper-hunters' race and will be followed by the Grand National. Whether he runs Black Diamond or Springie, Mr. Johnstone will be right to the front in the popular fancy and is certain to be in the race. There are eighteen entries, but the only others to be looked at for a win are Ashfield, possibly Rosewood and, of course, Bonnie. It would be a very popular happening if the old pony could come back.

Seventeen of the forty-one entered for the Griffins' Handicap have been scratched. Gladiator is weighted at 168 lbs., so it would not be surprising if it does not run. Oriole comes next with 160 lbs., but will carry seven more if Gladiator is not saddled and, having regard to the conditions, it would appear reasonable to search about amongst the placed lightweights for the winner.

There is a one mile non-winners race, a three-quarter mile event for non-winners of the day and, lastly, the Mafoos race, which, if the owners care to risk their ponies, can be made specially interesting. Fancy Rosewood, The Capercallie, Zulder Zee, Wynona, Fairylight and Sandy as some amongst the starters! They are all eligible and it would be good to see how their boys could handle such stars in real racing.

Chinese School Sports Today

The 12th annual athletic meet of the Shanghai Public School for Chinese will be held this afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock. The program calls for 25 different events following which presentation of prizes will be made by Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp in the assembly hall. Dr. Arthur Stanley will act as referee.

Two Ex-Champions Study Bible



JIM JEFFRIES & BOB FITZSIMMONS.

James J. Jeffries, former heavy-weight champion of the world, and Robert Fitzsimmons, also ex-heavy-weight champion, on the former's ranch near Burbank, Cal. "Lanky Bob" Fitzsimmons has become an evangelist and, judging from the picture, is trying to make "Big Jim" hit the trail, but Jim doesn't think there is any need for a farmer to "get religion." Yes, Jim is a farmer, and he likes it, too. He owns one of the finest dairy farms in the West and has spent more than \$50,000 in improving it.

Shanghai v. St. John's Game Hinges on Rain

Local Team To Play Collegians This Afternoon If Weather Permits

If the rain lets up the Shanghai baseball team will journey out to St. John's to play another game with the collegians this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Captain Woods has called the following men to appear in uniform at the Palace Annex Hotel at 2.30 to take automobiles out to the campus:

Wilhoit, Holliday, Hills, Morrison, Pomeroy, Clapp, Reid, Neergaard, Sokal, Bowman, Tinkham, and Nichols.

Rain during the morning and an overcast afternoon will not interfere with the game, as the field is well drained, but if it is raining hard after tiffin the game will be called off.

LES DARCY DECIDES TO BECOME AMERICAN

Chicago, April 4.—Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight boxer, whom Governor Whitman barred from boxing in New York State because, he said, Darcy was a slacker evading Australian military service, took the oath of allegiance and signed his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States today. He received his first citizenship papers from the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Darcy gave his age as 21 years and his occupation as a blacksmith and professional athlete. He gave his home as Maitland, Australia.

POLAND IS ADVISED TO TRY DEMOCRACY

Russia Makes Offer And Expects Reply To Favor Independence

WARNED OF THE GERMANS

Universal Suffrage To Be Basis For Picking New Form Of Government

London, March 30.—The Russian Government has issued a proclamation to all Poles announcing formally the Government's wish that Poland decide for itself the form of government it desires, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. The Government takes it for granted that the decision will be for "a new independent Poland formed of all the three now separate parts." The Poles are to determine the form of their government at a constitutional assembly to be held at the capital of Poland on the basis of universal suffrage.

The proclamation, referring to the attempt by the Central Powers to enlist the Poles against the Entente by offering "illusory political rights," says:

"They wished at this price to buy the blood of a race which never fought for the maintenance of despotism. Nor will the Polish army go into battle now for the cause of the oppression of liberty and the dismemberment of its country under the leadership of its hereditary enemy."

"Polish brothers, for you also the hour of great decisions has struck. Free Russia calls you to her ranks in the fight for the liberty of the people."

Free Poland Promised

The proclamation then announces that in accordance with the plan agreed upon by the Entente Allies for the prosecution of the war the provisional Government regards the creation of an independent Polish State composed of all territories the majority of whose population is Polish as a pledge of durable peace in the remodelled Europe of the future.

"Bound to Russia by a free military union," adds the proclamation, "the Polish State will be a solid rampart against the pressure of the Central Powers against the Slav nation."

After announcing that it will lie with the constituent assembly of Russia definitely to consolidate the new fraternal union and to give its consent to the modifications of Russian territories, indisputable to the formation of a free Poland, the document appeals to the Poles to accept the offer in the spirit of brotherhood and to prepare to usher in a new and brilliant era of Polish history.

"May the ancient appeal of the glorious precursors of your liberation," says the proclamation, "be preached with new and irresistible strength. Forward side by side and hand in hand for the fight."

The proclamation is signed by all the members of the provisional Government. Compulsory recruiting for the Polish

army is evidently about to be introduced by the Germans in Poland instead of the voluntary system, which has so far produced only a few hundred recruits. Two army corps were fixed as the minimum by Austro-German calculations.

Dokhobors May Return

The Russian provisional Government says a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd, is disposed sympathetically toward the wish expressed by the 10,000 Dokhobors in Canada to return to Russia. The question of their liability to military service will be determined by the Judicial Committee of the provisional Government.

Various military units, the despatch adds, are announcing spontaneously that aboutmattered by regimental courts composed of officers and men.

The Dokhobors, a community of non-conformist Russian peasants, who now call themselves Christians of the universal brotherhood, were first heard of in the middle of the eighteenth century. The foundation of their teaching consists in the belief that the spirit of God is present in the soul of man and directs him by its word within him. They resemble closely the Quakers, and for their beliefs endured much persecution. Under Emperor Nicholas I, about 1850 the Dokhobors, who refused to participate in military service, were banished to Transcaucasia. At the beginning of the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, in 1895 the Dokhobors were persecuted by Cossack soldiers.

Through the efforts of Count Leo Tolstoy and the Society of Friends in England the Dokhobors were permitted to leave Russia in 1898, and in the following year 7,500 Dokhobor immigrants settled in western Canada where they have resided since.

News Brevities

Mr. H. Atwood Robinson, President of the Chinese-American Company, has appointed Mr. Noel Burnham Ramsay General Manager for China from this date.

By special request the British official war film "The Battle of the Somme," will be screened at a Matinee today at 5 p.m. Special prices are advertised.

The Rev. W. H. Price, Sub-Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, is held up in New York owing to illness. A cable to this effect was received here Thursday. Mr. Price was on his way to England, where he intended offering his services to the government as chaplain.

Sergeant Leslie Boyd, who was reported wounded some days ago, is now known to be seriously ill. A cable from the War Office conveyed news to his parents here.

Looking opened for "Blighty" yesterday morning. People began to gather outside Moutrie's just before 5 a.m. and when the doors were opened at 8 o'clock there was merry business for the ticket sellers for an hour or so. The first night is to be Empire Night and the seat plan shows that only about a dozen tickets are left.

Mr. E. S. Little has received a telegram stating that his son, Mr. E. S. Little, Jr., has been gazetted a lieutenant in the Dorsetshire regiment.

The Sunday School of the Shanghai Free Christian Church has been closed until further notice because of continued prevalence of scarlet fever in the settlements.

From the Chinese Press

The Provincial Assembly of Szechuen will soon impeach Tai Kan for causing the recent disturbance in Chengtu between Yunnanese and Szechuen troops. The military governor on the other hand intends to dissolve the legislative body.

During the Chengtu disturbance more than 5,000 civilians and many policemen were killed by Yunnanese troops. Six editors from the Szechuen News and Sin Wha Pao were imprisoned. One of them, named Koo Ping-chen, was released after being severely clubbed.

The Cabinet has proposed the organization of the following four diplomatic institutions in the event of war: A war council similar to that of the United States, a Press Bureau in the Capital, a transportation office in Shanghai and a Defense Bureau at all the provincial capitals.

General Chang Hsun was expected to arrive at Peking yesterday. The Ministers of the Entente Powers at Peking met at the French Legation Wednesday to discuss the handling of

Germans in China. After the conference, they called on Dr. Wu Ting-fang and expressed their dissatisfaction over the lenient manner in which the Teutons are treated in this country. The Entente Powers expected China to join them in war, but according to the present situation, it is not likely that the step will be carried out, so the Powers are now planning measures themselves for relief.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Kuo Chung-hsiu sent in his resignation Thursday. Judgment in the Ministry of Finance bribery case will be rendered next Monday.

Men of military service in the Capital held a meeting Thursday. They decided to be loyal to the republic and to support President Li and Premier Tuan.

The effect of the intended declaration of war is already felt among financial circles. The value of the notes of the Bank of China and those of the Bank of Communications has gone below par.

The body of a foreign aviator was found at the race course in Hankow. It is believed that the ill-fated flyer was passing over the city from a distant town as there was no report of intended flying trips at any of the neighboring towns.



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The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.

This Society has now been registered under the provisions of the Hongkong Companies Ordinances 1911/15, with a

Capital of \$50,000

divided into 5,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each, and is prepared to receive applications for shares. Prospectuses may be seen and obtained at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Hongkew Sub-Agency, or on application at the Society's offices, No. 4B Peking Road (next door B. P. O.).

We understand that there has been some misunderstanding as to the meaning of the clause, "Minimum Subscription" in the issued Prospectus. This refers to the allotment of shares to the Committee only. The holding, therefore, of one (or more) shares constitutes a shareholder.

WHOLESALE FIRMS

or local representatives are invited to submit price lists and samples to the Society's office as above.

Golf Match Tomorrow

The Shanghai Golf Club and the Shanghai Scottish will play a match at Kiangwan tomorrow. The tee will not be reserved and players must arrange their own times. Singles will be played in the morning and fourball foursomes in the afternoon. Teams:—

Shanghai Scottish, B. I. M. Barrett v. C. T. Beath, A. Wragge v. J. C. Macdonnell.

G. F. Browne v. C. M. G. Burnie, J. Scotson v. P. Peebles.

F. O. Reynolds v. C. W. Porter, O. Crewe Read v. F. Ferrier.

C. Knight v. A. D. Smart, A. Wilson v. D. L. Hutchison.

W. S. Clay v. C. M. Bain, H. H. Fowler v. A. W. Macphail.

E. Payne v. W. E. Leckie, G. H. Phillips v. E. H. Gordon.

J. D. Gairnes v. N. C. Wilson, J. J. Sheridan v. G. I. Campbell.

JAPAN TRADE FIGURES

Tokio, May 11.—According to an official report it is presumed from the actual figures of trade between January and April for 4 months, the total exports of 1917, up to the end of December, will be more than Yen 1,700,000,000 and the total of exports and imports over Yen 2,600,000,000, thus the excess of exports over imports will be over Yen 800,000,000. Even if it is calculated cautiously the total trade will be Yen 2,300,000,000 and excess of exports over imports Yen 550,000,000.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The depression will pass to the North
of Shanghai. Cyclonic circulation
on the Eastern and Yellow
Seas. Rainy weather. Fog at
the Suddies.

BIRTH

WORCESTER. On May 11th, 1917, at
36 Welhaven Road, to Mr. and Mrs.
W. G. Worcester, a son.

13303

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. C. Lynborg and
Family beg to tender their sincere
thanks to all friends for the kind
expressions of sympathy received in
their sad bereavement and for the
beautiful flowers sent.

13302

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 12, 1917

A Dangerous Situation in Russia

AFFAIRS in unhappy Russia
grow steadily worse. General
Kartoff, commanding the Siberian
Division on the threatened Riga
front, has been assassinated. His
assassins have escaped. The im-
portant district of Schlesselsburg,
lying just east of Petrograd, has
set up an autonomous government
and passed resolutions to requisition
all private property.

The Provisional Government has
found it necessary to issue an
appeal to the people of Russia to
unite in order that they may save
their newly won liberty. This pro-
clamation declares that the Govern-
ment can no longer conceal the
difficulties of the situation; isolated
groups are resorting to violence;
internal disorganization and defeat
at the front are mentioned as pos-
sibilities; anarchy and civil war
threaten.

Yesterday's cables, indeed, dis-
close the existence of a much more
dangerous crisis than had been
suspected. It is not without hope-
ful elements, however. In the first
place the unbeaten Russian Army,
whatever the chaos behind it, is
firmly holding all its fronts, while
the Allies in the other theaters are
subjecting the armies of the
Central Powers to the most savage
hammering ever witnessed on a
battlefield, making it doubtful whether
Hindenburg will find his
resources able to withstand them,
much less launch an offensive of his
own in the east.

Again, there is nothing dis-
cernible in the present situation
that indicates a desire to turn back
to the Tsar and Autocracy. Truth
is, the Russian people have sudden-
ly won something that they have
been longing for all their lives;
towards winning which all their
thoughts have been directed, and
now that they have won it they
don't know what to do with it. All
the present misunderstanding and
strife is the result. The iron hand
of Autocracy that had held them to
the beaten track has been shattered;
its grip has been loosed and they
find themselves on no track
at all, or on strange ones, stretch-
ing out in all directions, leading
they know not whither.

Uppermost in their minds, per-
haps, is the desire for peace in
order that they may work out their
new problems. Deeprooted in their
hearts is the desire to defeat Ger-
many, whose government con-
stitutes the greatest menace to their
new liberty. They want peace and
they want freedom. They can be
sure of neither if it be founded on
a makeshift decision. Their only
sure course is to remain true to the
Allies. A separate peace now would
be fatal to their freedom, both
present and future. This we be-
lieve they will realize. This we
are sure their real leaders even
now fully understand.

Another element of hope lies in
the fact that the Provisional
Government and the Duma still
stand. Prince Lvov, Rodzianko,
Milyukoff and the balance of the
revolutionary heroes are still in
power and these men and the
Government they represent are
committed to and understand the
Cause of Democracy; they have
pledged themselves to fight the war
out to a victorious conclusion and
they have pledged their government
and people against making a
separate peace. They have made
these promises not only to the
Allies but to the Russian Army.
They are strong and able men who
have won and deserve to hold the
confidence and support of all that
is best in Russia. They are now,
according to the latest despatches,
engaged in a supreme effort to unite
all factions by forming a Coalition
Ministry. "M. Kerensky," says
Reuters, "has communicated with
the Duma Committee, the Council
of Soldiers' and Workmen's De-
legates and the Socialists, inviting
their participation."

M. Kerensky, the Minister of
Justice, is a Socialist. He said in a
recent interview: "If the German
people will follow the Russian ex-
ample and dethrone their Emperor
we offer the possibility of prelimi-
nary negotiations." That was as far
as he was willing to go.

M. Milyukoff's views were clearly
set forth last month in a telegram
to Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Dr.
Abraham Jacobi and Rabbi Stephen
S. Wise, who at a dinner given to
the noted French philosopher, Henri
Bergson, in New York, prepared the
following cablegram to him:

"As American citizens we share
in the joy of our nation over the
advent of Russia into the family of
free peoples, and with lovers of
liberty throughout the world in the
hope that a new and united Russia,
with justice and equal rights for all,
may, by the side of England and
France, speedily secure a lasting
victory for the cause of the Allied
nations and humanity."

"Oscar S. Straus.
"Dr. Abraham Jacobi.
"Rabbi Stephen S. Wise."

Prof. Milyukoff's reply was as
follows:

"Petrograd, April 7.
"I thank you for your kind con-
gratulations, and I entirely share
your hope that a new and united
Russia shall speedily secure a last-
ing victory at the side of France and
England. Permit me to tell you the
thrilling joy of all of us at the news
that the great democracy of the
United States has joined the cause
of humanity."

"Paul Milyukoff.
Further light is thrown on the
situation, and on the views of the
leaders in Petrograd by the follow-
ing incident. A delegation from
the army at the front was intro-
duced to the Duma on April 6, and
handed the Executive Committee
the following resolution from the
men of the First Army:

"We are deeply distressed that
the Council of Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates is extending its
resolutions to our army without the
consent or approval of the Provi-
sional Government, a fact which is
producing misunderstandings in the
army. We have recognized the
Provisional Government and sworn
allegiance to it, and in the domain
of reform it is our duty to be
guided by it alone and to regard the
orders, laws, and decisions emanat-
ing from it as the only official ones."
Delegates from the Black Sea
fleet and the Sebastopol garrison
also presented a resolution which
read:

"Let us speak boldly as if in
times of peace. Remember that
great battles will begin in a month's
time. Then Russia will either
begin a new, free life or be crushed
by the Germans. We must put an
end to the old mistrust which pre-
vented officers and men joining
hands."

M. Rodzianko, President of the
Duma, replying to the delegations,
expressed faith in the great heart
of the Russian people.

"Our main object should be
victory over the enemy," he said.
"For that we ought to rally around
the Provisional Government, and
give it support that the country
may triumph. We must not shut
our eyes to the fact that we sustain-
ed a considerable reverse on the
Stokhod. Let it be a warning to
those who refuse to sink all per-
sonal considerations."

"Citizens, to work! One for all!
Enough of dissension. Our country
is in danger."

German spies and German bribes
working amongst a bereaved,
hungry, desperate and illiterate
populace are dangerous elements
with which the Provisional Govern-
ment must perforce contend. But
having explicit confidence in the
leaders of this new government we
must accept their offer of a Coal-
ition Ministry as the best available
solution for the problem confront-
ing them.

Anticipated And Actual Traffic Via The Panama Canal

(Dun's Review)

The Panama Canal is only just
coming into its own, after receiving a
severe set-back from the slides and
the interference with the world's
traffic occasioned by the war. The
Canal has reduced the sailing distance
from New York to San Francisco from
13,135 nautical miles to 5,262 miles, a
difference of 7,873 miles. Various
other ports thus brought closer to
New York, commercially, are the
Chilean nitrate port, Iquique, 5,139
nautical miles; Valparaiso, 5,747
miles; Coronel, 3,296 miles; and
Valdivia, about 2,900 miles. The
saving between New Orleans and San
Francisco is even greater, amounting
to 3,868 nautical miles. Likewise the
voyage from the ports of Europe to
the Pacific Coast of the United States
is now much shorter, as well as that
from the ports of Asia to the Atlantic
Coast of the United States.

Various calculations were made
previous to the opening of the Canal
regarding the prospective tonnage
that would make use of it when it
should be open for traffic, or that
would have been using it then if it
had already been open. Thus the
Isthmian Canal Commission in 1891
estimated that, if the Canal had been
in use in the year 1899, 4,891,075 net
register tons of shipping would have
used it. These figures were based on
an analysis of the sailings from ports
of both the United States and Europe,
of vessels that could have used the
Canal to good advantage. From a
study of the records of the New
Panama Canal Co., the available
Canal traffic in 1899 was found to be
about the same as the above figure—
amounting to a trifle over 5,000,000
tons net register. Working in the
same manner, it was estimated that
the Canal might have been used ad-
vantageously during the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1910, by vessels having
an aggregate net register tonnage of
8,328,025.

It is interesting to note now the
estimates of possible future traffic
through the Canal that were made in
1912 by Prof. Emory H. Johnson, the
Special Commissioner on Panama
Traffic and Tolls. He assumed, first
of all, that the increase of 53½ per
cent of available traffic that had taken
place during the decade ending in
1910 would continue during the five-
year period ending in 1915. The con-
clusion was reached that the avail-
able Canal traffic would amount to
10,500,000 tons, net register, in 1914-15.
The growth was expected to be slow
at first, to allow time for merchants
to adjust themselves to the new trade
routes, and the assumption of increase
was conservatively placed at 60 per
cent during the first decade after the
Canal was opened, from 1915 to 1925.
At this rate it was assumed that the
traffic of the Canal would reach
17,000,000 tons, net register, in 1925.
This figure, though large, was modest
in comparison with the traffic on the
Suez Canal, which it was estimated
would be over 20,000,000 tons, net
register, in 1915 and possibly double
the estimated figures for the Panama
Canal in 1925.

In comparison with these figures
the following statistics of the actual
traffic through the Canal, as reported
in the Panama Canal Record, are
interesting. For the fiscal year 1914-
15 the tonnage was 4,969,792 cargo
tons; for the fiscal year 1915-16,
8,140,046 tons; and for July to Decem-
ber inclusive, 1916, 3,542,567 tons;
making a total for the entire period
of operation up to January 1, 1917, of
11,652,405 tons. Thus the total tonnage
carried through the Canal in two
years and a half (August, 1914,
through December, 1916) has been
only about 1,100,000 more tons than
economists anticipated, would be
carried through the Canal in the one
year 1914-15. There is reason to
believe, however, that conditions are
changing and that the traffic in the
Canal will increase from now on. In
January, 1917, a record was estab-
lished for tonnage transported, exceeding
the previous record by 10,000 tons.

There are several explanations for
the long deficit in Canal transporta-
tion. Some of them are entirely
obvious, principally, of course, the
war, entailing, as it did, the diversion
of traffic very largely toward Europe
via Atlantic ports, and the diminution
of the amount of shipping available
for voyages on the routes via the
Canal. Then the slides that obstructed
the Canal for many months after
its first opening, especially during the
period of six months beginning with
September, 1915, turned many vessels
to other routes until there was no
longer any doubt about the practic-
ability of the great waterway.

The following statement of the lines
that have established regular or ap-
proximately regular services through
the Canal since the resumption of
traffic in April, 1916, is taken from
the Panama Canal Record of February
14, 1917.

From the Atlantic Terminus to South
and Central America.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
has services from Cristobal to west
coast ports as far south as Valparaiso
and Coronel and as far north as San
Jose de Guatemala, calling at the
principal way ports. Sailings for the
Central American ports, to the north,
are monthly. Sailings for Tumaco
and Ecuadorian ports, as far as
Guayaquil, are every two weeks;
sailings to Valparaiso via Chilean and
Peruvian ports are fortnightly; and
a service between Cristobal and
Buenaventura and Tumaco has a
sailing every three weeks.

The South American Steamship Co.
(Chilean Line) maintains practically
a weekly service between Cristobal
and nearly all west coast ports as far
south as Talcahuano.
The Peruvian Steamship & Dock Co.
of Callao (Peruvian Line) maintains
a service between Cristobal and Ecu-
adorian and Peruvian ports, going as
far south as Mollendo and making its
principal calls on the way at Guaya-
quil, Paita, Eton, Pacasmayo, Sala-
verry, Callao, and southern ports. The
line has sailings each way once a
week. Its ships arrive at and sail
from Cristobal every Monday.

The Colombian Maritime Steamship
Co., Ltd., operates a vessel in regular
service between Cristobal and Buena-
ventura, making about two round
voyages a month.
All of the lines named above carry
both passengers and cargo.

From the Atlantic Terminus to Central
and North America.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. is
operating a line between Cristobal
and San Francisco, with a sailing each
way about every 10 days. Calls are
made at ports of Central America and
Mexico on the way, and passengers
are carried.

The steamship Izabal, operated by
the Empresa de Transportes Maritimos,
makes a round voyage between
Cristobal and Puntarenas, Costa Rica,
with cargo only, about every three
weeks.
Between the Atlantic Coast of the
United States and the West Coast
of Central America.
The New York and Cuba Mail
Steamship Co. (Ward Line) operates
a freight and passenger service
through the Canal between New York
and west coast ports of Central
America and Salina Cruz, Mexico.
The ships discharge and load cargo
at Cristobal. Sailings are every three
weeks in each direction. The Jalisco
and the Mexico carry cargo and pas-
sengers, the Manzanillo cargo only.

From the Atlantic Coast of the United
States to the Pacific Coast of
South America.
This is the route of heaviest traffic.
Many of the vessels plying over it are
in the nitrate trade and are used ex-
clusively by charterers; the following
commercial lines maintain fairly
regular services:

The Merchants' Line, operated by
W. R. Grace & Co., plies between New
York and ports of Ecuador, Peru,
and Chile, with a sailing each way
about every two weeks.
The United States Steel Products
Co. operates the New York and South
America Line between New York and
the west coast, as far south as
Valparaiso, with a sailing each way
about every third week.

The West Coast Line (Wessels,
Duval & Co.) plies between New York
and Chile and Peru, with a vessel
going each way about every third
week.

These three lines carry cargo only.
From Europe to the Pacific Coast
of South America.
The East Asiatic Co. has a line
from Copenhagen, by way of Gothen-
burg and Christiania, to Valparaiso
and intermediate ports, operating on
a fortnightly schedule. Passengers
are carried.

The Johnson Line plies between
Swedish and other Scandinavian ports
and the west coast, as far as Val-
paraiso, with a sailing each way about
every 60 days, carrying passengers.

The Booth Line has a number of
vessels in service between Great
Britain and the west coast of South
America; sailings have not been
regular, and the ships are regular
Brazil traders tramping during the
war on account of interrupted trade
in their usual area. They are cargo
ships.

The vessels of the Nautilus Steam
Shipping Co. (the old Gulf Line)
sailing from Great Britain to the west
coast of South America via the Strait
of Magellan, and returning up the
coast, make the home voyage through
the Canal. The service has cargo
steamers, monthly.

The Royal Dutch West India Mail
Steamship Co. has approximately a
monthly service from Rotterdam to
the west coast of South America and
return. The ships handle cargo only.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
has a vessel frequently direct from
Great Britain to Peru and Chile; but
the principal service of this company

is rendered through its lines from
Cristobal to the west coast, con-
necting at Cristobal with the lines of
the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and
other Atlantic carriers. The same
arrangement governs homeward ship-
ments from the west coast, and the
vessels that go all the way to Great
Britain are a minor part of the
service.

From Europe To The West Coast of
North America.
The East Asiatic Co. has a service
between Scandinavian ports and San
Francisco, operating a vessel each
way about every fourth week. The
ships carry passengers.

The Johnson Line has a service over
this route, primarily between Sweden
and San Francisco, with a vessel each
way about every 60 days, with
passengers.

The Harrison-Deane Line has a
service between Great Britain and the
west coast as far as Puget Sound,
with a vessel each way approximately
every sixth week. These are cargo
ships.

The Maple Leaf Line plies from
New York to Vancouver, to return to
Europe by way of California ports
and Santa Rosalia. Ships of this line
are scheduled to sail every five weeks.
They do not carry passengers.

From the Atlantic Coast of the United
States to Japan, Siberia, China
and the Philippine Islands.
The movements of vessels over this
trade route have not been regular, as
most of the ships load and clear as
cargo offers and do not attempt a
fixed schedule. The tendency to this
practice is fostered by the length of
the voyage and a general uncertainty
as to the return voyage, with what
cargo and by what route.

The principal lines operating in this
service are the American & Oriental
Line, the Barber Line, Shewan Tomes
& Co., and Alfred Holt & Co., sending
out a vessel, among them, about once
every ten days from New York; the
American & Manchurian Line (Eller-
man & Bucknall), about once in three
weeks; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Kaisha, approximately semi-monthly in
each direction; and ships operated by
Norton, Lilly & Co., sail at irregular
intervals, approximately once a
month.

The Luckenbach Line is operating
in this area, sending a ship out from
New York about once in three weeks.
The East Asiatic Co. sends an
occasional vessel to the Far East
through the Canal; and at irregular
times the vessels of the company
return from the Far East to Den-
mark by the same route.

The Atlantic-Gulf-Far-East Line
has sent a ship through the Canal out-
ward bound from the United States
to Japan, and will continue the service
according to the availability of
tonnage.

The Prince Line uses the Canal for
its service between the Far East and
Boston and New York. Some of the
ships have sailed to or from
Vladivostok, others from Japan and
others from Australia. The sailings
are irregular, and passengers are not
carried.

From the Atlantic Coast of the United
States to Australia and New
Zealand.
The United States and Australia
Line operates between New York and
the ports of New Zealand and Aus-
tralia, with a vessel out about every
month.

The Ellerman Lines have a service
from New York to Australia and New
Zealand, with irregular sailings.

The Luckenbach Line is operating
a service to Australia and New
Zealand, with irregular sailings.

The Federal Steam Navigation Co.
has established a line between New
Zealand and New York, with a ship
each way approximately every six
weeks.

The American-Australia Line opera-
tes between New York and Australia
with a vessel each way about every
60 days.

The Commonwealth and Dominion
Line serves these trade areas, with a
ship about every fourth week.

The Siam-Paris Maatschappij
Nederland, the Rotterdamse Lloyd,
and the Holland-American Line co-
operate in a service between New
York and Batavia, Sourabaya, and
Samarang.

From Europe To Australia And New
Zealand.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.
operates a line between New Zealand
and Great Britain with possible way
calls at Norfolk and New York.
Sailings each way are every 28 days
for mail boats with intermediate
sailings of cargo ships.

The Federal Steam Navigation Co.
operates over the same route, with a
ship each way about once a month.

The Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,
of London, has been sending some of
its ships through the Canal on the
homeward voyage from New Zealand.
The service is irregular. The out-
ward bound ships have been going
around the Cape of Good Hope and
none have been sent through the
Canal to date. This is a cargo service.
The Swedish East Asiatic Co. has
an irregular service between Scandi-
navian ports and the Far East.

At present there is no regular
service in the United States coastwise
trade, between the Atlantic and
Pacific ports of the United States,
whereas during the fiscal year 1915
this was the heaviest traffic through
the Canal amounting to nearly 40 per
cent of the total.

Correspondence

Re Gula Kalumpung Meeting
Shanghai, May 11, 1917.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In view of the large
number of shareholders in the East
and also others interested, will you
kindly republish the following taken
from the London Financier, March
28, 1917:—

'Gula Kalumpung Rubber
Estates, Limited.'

To the Editor of the Financier.

Your report of the General Meet-
ing of the above-mentioned company
in your issue of today quite correctly
states that at the close of the poll
the chairman announced that the
amendments in favor of a change
of directors were lost. It is desir-
able that the figures should be stat-
ed, so that the shareholders here
may be aware of the strength of the
feeling that the Shareholders in
Shanghai receive insufficient con-
sideration from the board. The
figures were as follows:—

For the amendments, 125,247

Against, 186,208

Owing to the present delays in
overseas traffic, further proxies in
favor of the amendments, amounting
to upwards of 28,000, arrived in
England too late for use at the
General Meeting. This constitutes
too large a body of shareholders to
be treated with the disrespect that
was accorded to their representative
at the Meeting.

Thanking you in anticipation for
your courtesy in allowing us to
trespass on your space.

Wreford Brown & Company,
Solicitors for the committee of
Shanghai shareholders.

March 27, 1917.

P. W. Sutterlie.

Wanted: Information Regarding
Locusts

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: The Forestry Fund Com-
mittee and the Wuhu Dyke Repair
Committee have granted the College
of Agriculture and Forestry of the
University of Nanking \$2,500 to pay
the expenses of Dr. Woodworth for
the year 1918 while he investigates
the locust problem in China, with a
view to the extermination of this
insect.

Dr. Woodworth is the Head of the

Department of Entomology in the
University of California and has
solved several problems in ento-
mology and has thereby saved
the Pacific Coast states millions of
dollars. For some years he has been
much interested in the insect life of
China and now is coming to spend a
whole year with us in the explora-
tion work and, specially, in attempt-
ing to exterminate the locust. The
University of California continues to
pay his salary.

We are hoping to be able to ar-
range that Professor Y. H. Tsou, our
gifted entomologist, accompany him
on his tours of investigation, who
will be able to conserve for the Uni-
versity and the nation as much as
possible of the results of the investi-
gations of his old teacher and in
this way lay the foundation of a real
Department of Entomology in our
University. Though this is for the
present a secondary matter to the
main object of the noted entomo-
logist's visit, in the long run it will
be of permanent benefit to the
nation.

We invite friends all over the
country to send us what information
they have regarding the breeding
places of the locust and any other
information they have. We would
also consider it a great favor if they
would take the trouble to send us
specimens of different kinds of
locusts in all their stages. These
can be easily preserved by dropping
them in alcohol or the strongest
Chinese liquor while still alive. The
specimens should be mailed to Mr.
Y. H. Tsou, University of Nanking,
Nanking.

The Forestry Fund Committee has
befriended our College of Agricul-
ture and Forestry from its very be-
ginning. Their returned students
from the Philippines are doing good
work. They have reason to be proud
of the young man, Mr. Soong Ding-
mo, who is one of the first students
they sent to the Philippines to study
forestry. He is now in charge of
the First Afforestation Station of the
Province of Kiangsu, just beside the
Ming Tombs at Nanking. The good
work for which the Committee was
organised is being pushed. This is
an example of how much good a
small sum of money may do when
properly administered.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH BAILEY.

Nanking, May 9, 1917.



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HOUSE



being nature's own colour is
the most popular for Paint

Wilkinson's Fadeless Green

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under tropical suns

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TELEPHONE 1922

By George McManus

No adulterant is used in the preparation of "Getzbest" products, and everything is guaranteed to comply with Pure Food Laws throughout the world.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST.

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Banks	
Chartered	\$600 Sa.
Russo-Asiatic	\$250 10a.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.15.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 350 x.d.
North China	Tls. 140.
Union of Canton	\$860 B.
Yangtze	\$220.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$146 B.
Mongkong Fire	Tls. 325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def.	107/-
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 4 1/2.
Kochien	Tls. 35.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60.
Oriental Cons.	27/6.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub.	\$2.80.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$123 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73 1/2.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 79 1/2 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 53 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 5 1/2.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 5 1/2.
Cotton Mills	
E-wa Pref.	Tls. 150 B.
International	Tls. 100.
International Pref.	Tls. 84 1/2 B.
Laan-lung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 123 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 5.80 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101.
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	\$113 1/2.
Green Island	Tls. 8.05 B.
Langkat	Tls. 17.10 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 137 1/2 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 1/2 Sa.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100 B.
Maurice	\$35.
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Wells	\$10 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Amberg	Tls. 1.05 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.20 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.15 B.
Ayer Tawak	Tls. 28.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 1/2.
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 4.20 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 1/2.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Chong	Tls. 3.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.05 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7.90 B.
Sava Consolidated	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6.65 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 28.
Karan	Tls. 13 1/2.
Kota Sabroo	Tls. 9.40 B.
Krook Java	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 15.
Pongman Durian	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Permatia	Tls. 3.60 B.
Rapah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samaraga	Tls. 1 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.45 B.
Sengwang	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.67 1/2 B.
Singala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/2.
Sun Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Tai Kalantan	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Tai	Tls. 2.
Tamoh Merah	Tls. 1.17 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Ulebi	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Wangbo	Tls. 5.85 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Quily Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shad Elec. and Asp.	\$2.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 74 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Shanghai Bazaar	Tls. 20.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 84 1/2.
Shanghai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

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under the supervision of the proprietor.
60 rooms.
Separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 11, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
G. 1.00 @ 85 1/2 = Tls. 1.16 @	
72.7 = Mex. \$1.60	
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.425
Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch	—
Bar Silver	1778
Copper Cash	1778
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6 1/2 = Tls.	5.68
Exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$	7.81
Peking Bar	297
Native Interest	—
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	37 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	27.16
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$476.40
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3-6 1/2
London	Demand 3-6 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 261
Paris	T.T. 481 1/2
Paris	Demand 482
New York	T.T. 84 1/2
New York	Demand 84 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 60 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 203 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcs. 3-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcs. 3-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 497
New York	4 m-s. 87 1/2

The following are the Customs

Rates of Exchange to the end of

May:

Hk. Tls. 1 = Hk. Tls. 5.62

Hk. Tls. 1 = Marks 5.40

Hk. Tls. 1 = Marks 4.41 (nom.)

Gold \$ 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.06

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.85

" " 1 = Rupees 2.98

" " 1 = Roubles 3.29

" " 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, May 11, 1917.

Official

Hall and Holtz \$15.50

H. and S. Banks \$60.00

New Eng. & S. B. Work Tls. 12.00

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.15

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.30

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.20

Consolidated Tls. 2.05

See Kees Tls. 8.00

Senawang Tls. 14.00

Shanghai Kelantan Tls. 0.90

Sua Manggis Tls. 6.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, May 11, 1917.

Direct

Kung Yik Tls. 14.50 cash

Tebong Tls. 22.75 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report,

Revenue Account and Balance

Sheet may be obtained on applica-

tion in person or in writing to the

Managers

Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared

to grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

WE

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, May 4.—Messrs. Moxon

and Taylor write as follows in their

weekly share market report:—

There has been but little activity in

the market during the week under

review, although there have been

fluctuations in Indos owing to the

varying view held as to the future

prospects of shipping.

In Shanghai also the market seems

very quiet but Cottons keep firm.

Banks are steady with buyers at

\$710, and sales effected at \$712 1/2.

Marine Insurance—Unions remain

firm at \$860, ex dividend, with little or

no business doing. Cantons are

quoted \$350 ex dividend nominal.

North Chinas at \$150 have found no

business. There is no change in the

position of Yangtzes which remain

at \$211 ex dividend.

Fire Insurance—Hongkong Fires

are in demand at \$325, with possible

sellers at \$320, while China Fires

are steady at \$126 ex div.

Shipping—There has been practical-

ly no business done in Douglas

which have maintained a level of

about \$84 for cash. There have been

considerable fluctuations in Deferred

Indos which reached the low level of

\$122, although at the close buyers

offer \$124 for May delivery. Star

Ferries are steady with buyers at

\$31 1/2. Steamboats have strengthened

somewhat and sales have been effected

at \$18.

Refineries—China Sugars remain

steady at \$113 1/2. Malabons are quiet

and featureless at \$32.

Oils and Mining—Langkats have

strengthened slightly in Shanghai and

have buyers at \$16 1/2 ex dividend.

Raub might be placed at \$2.60.

Tronohs are on offer at 27s. 8d. Ural

Caspians have a nominal quotation of

31s. Shells are unchanged at 107s.

locally.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—

Kowloon Wharves closed steady at

\$79 1/2. Hongkong Docks have

strengthened during the week and

could be placed at \$123 1/2. Shanghai

Docks remain unchanged at \$100

buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Little

or no business has been put through

in any shares under this heading, and

Centrals are nominal at \$100. West

Points however, could be placed at

\$77, and sales were effected at this

rate. Hongkong Lands at \$97 1/2.

Humphreys at \$6 1/2, Hongkong Hotels

at \$102, and Kowloon Lands at \$33

are all nominal.

Cotton Mills—The Shanghai market

is very steady. Shanghai Cottons

have buyers at \$12 1/2 for cash.

Ewoa have buyers at \$15, Kung

Yiks at \$14 1/2 and Yangtzeppoo at

\$15 1/2.

Hongkong Tramway Company,

Limited—The following is an approxi-

mate statement of traffic receipts for

the week ending April 28, 1917.

Aggregate

Receipts

for week 17 weeks

This year \$12101 \$224,387

Last year 17,252 221,284

Increase 5,151 3,103

Decrease 5,151 3,103

Electric Companies—Hongkong

Electricity is wanted at \$52, as also

are China Lights at \$4 1/2. Hongkong

Trams are quoted at \$6.80 ex div., a

fair business has been put through

about this figure.

Miscellaneous—China Providents

and China Borneos are both nominal

at \$8. Comments have declined to a

buying quotation at \$9.05, at which

rate sellers are unwilling to part.

Watsons are in demand at \$6 1/2.

Lower Level Trams are on offer at

\$6.80 ex dividend. Business has been

done in William Powells at \$6.60.

Little interest has been shown in

Dairy Farms at \$23 1/2. Waterboats

at \$16, and Hongkong Ice at \$151,

have shown no activity.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Min-

bosch-en Landbouwerexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

May 9 was 82 tons."

Repah Estates Meeting

At the Palace Hotel, yesterday,

the shareholders of the Repah Rub-

ber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., whose

general managers are Messrs. Hop-

kins, Dunn and Co., held their fourth

annual general meeting. There were

139,651 shares represented. The

meeting was presided over by Mr.

Brodie A. Clarke and the directors

present were Messrs. H. E. Arnold,

E. S. Kadoorie and W. S. Jackson.

The secretary read the notice con-

vening the meeting and also the

auditors' report for the financial

year under review, after which the

chairman spoke as follows:

"The report and accounts were

posted to shareholders on May 3 and

I will, therefore, ask your permission

to take them as read, but before ask-

ing you to pass them I wish to make

a few remarks regarding them and

the estate which, I feel sure, will be

of interest to you.

"Output—This you will see has ex-

ceeded the estimate of 55,000 lbs.

by 7,432 lbs., which is satisfactory.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Four Submarine Chasers Their Gifts to Uncle Sam

Millionaires A. I. du Pont, Robert E. Tod, Payne Whitney and Harold Vanderbilt Order Fast 110-Footers

New York, April 1.—Four up-to-date 110-foot submarine chasers are being built at the Herreshoff Shipyards at Bristol, R. I., to protect New York and adjacent territory, according to announcement at headquarters of the Naval Reserve force for the Third District yesterday. The entire cost of construction, equipment and ordnance is being met by A. I. du Pont, Commodore R. E. Tod, Payne Whitney and Harold Vanderbilt.

Each of the boats will be of 15 feet beam with steel hull and bulkheads, and fitted with oil fuel engines. Their speed will be twenty-five miles an hour—higher than any submarine can make. Each crew will consist of nineteen men.

By request of the Navy Department the size and character of guns that will be mounted are withheld from publication.

Decision by the four men that they would build and give to the Government the four boats was reached after naval experts told them the absolute need for specially constructed vessels for the mosquito fleet it is to be used. Mr. du Pont's boat will be ready in July, the others in August. At the latest it was said. All can be used as pleasure craft also.

The four boats will be somewhat similar to submarine chasers ordered for the regular force, of the U. S. Navy, and details of their construction have been approved by naval officers. They will be larger than the

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:
35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Mr. W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Mr. W. P. Mitchell, Esq.
Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremba, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fookchow, Medan, Tany (Lower), Selphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Head Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Branches:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dindiehy, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Paapea, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Capital Frs. 30,000,000.00

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Kyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling, \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman).
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STRASS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000 Roubles

Reserve Fund 24,000,000 Roubles

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000 Roubles

Head Office: PARNOD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchou, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong, Tientsin, chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chetoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dainy (Dairen o-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserves \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 5 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$10, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Monetary Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. PERNOTTE.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital (paid-up) U.S.\$3,250,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits 4,280,022.81

U.S.\$7,530,022.81

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America, viz.:

Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Petrograd, Valparaiso.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Kluckang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulds 80,000,000 (about \$5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Gulds 9,325,431 (about \$827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaen, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tinggi, Dejembar, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 3,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,871,500

Reserve Fund H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund—H\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 16 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Part Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Manritth), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 14	5.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
..	1.00	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Panama maru	Jap.	G. S. K.
..	1.00	New York via Panama	Tateno maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
..	1.00	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	G. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 12	4.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5.00	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
..	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	7.00	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
..	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 16	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 8	8.30	Liverpool etc.	Kasumi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1.00	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 12	12.00	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Swatow	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Swatow	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Swatow	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Swatow	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 12	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenpkins	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
..	12.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
..	12.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 12	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 11	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 11	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Simbirsk	1150	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	Woonow via Ningpo	Wangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	Tientsin & Dairen	Koboku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.
..	Lapan	Lalung	3662	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Swatow etc.	Puckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Changon	2289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
..	Ningpo	Hain Ningbo	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bonema	4282	Aus.	Lloyd	B VII
Aug 6	Hongkong	Onina	3868	Aus.	Lloyd	9 p
May 9	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
..	Hongkong	D. Rickmer	3601	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	US
May 4	Hongkong	Kwanlee	1288	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Melida	1683	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 20	Hankow	Melida	1683	Ger.	Melchers	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Melida	406	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOCW
July 30	Swatow	Stikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Stikang	3318	Aus.	Lloyd	B IX
Apr 26	Hongkong	Yongshin	969	Chi.	N. S. V. Co.	NSPW
May 10	Hongkong	Yongshin	1092	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 19,000 tons, Capt. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, May 15. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 19,000 tons, Capt. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, May 15. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender 4234 and 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, May 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hoshikawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Sunday, May 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 2256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangtong, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 2256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Capt. Fenderson, will leave on Tuesday, May 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chungking, Capt. Montman, will leave on Tuesday, May 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Luenyi, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The str. Kiangtong, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Yungchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, May 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tamsui, Capt. J. S. De Wolf, will leave on Sunday, May 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hain Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 14, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHOWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Kalgan, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave on Tuesday, May 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 15 at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Captain Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuhu, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Saturday, May 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yungchow, Siangyang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents: 21-23 French Bund. Telephone No. 77. Telegram: Telephone No. 401.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

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These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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For further information re freight and passage, apply to

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto May 16, 16

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi May 21, 28

(For Hongkong)

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. I. Salto May 23, 24

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen via Tsingtau

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. P. Kamiashi May 23, 25

"MARU" (tons) Capt. May 23, 25

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Salto May 22, 28

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:

H. YAMAMOTO, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Nos. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
7P	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	100	2	43	McFeters
7P	Apr. 20	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	191	2	43	Delano
P&O	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	55	Lewis
7P	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
P&O	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Declede, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

20,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN

11,750 Tons

MONTEAGLE

12,720 Tons

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For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

Spring Race Meeting 1917

THE OFF DAY RACES WILL BE HELD TODAY

Races will commence at 1.30 p.m. Prompt.

The public can obtain Tickets of Admission at the gate.

Price\$1 each.

The Grand National Steeplechase will be the fifth event.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
13799

KIANGWAN RACES

36th Gymkhana Meeting

26th and 28th May, 1917
(Saturday and Monday)

ENTRIES close on Wednesday, 16th May, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club.
13798

Nursing

An American graduate Chinese nurse, R.N. Ohio registry, U.S.A. will take cases in general and obstetrical nursing, contagious diseases excepted. Special rates to Missionaries.

Telephone No. 4718

For terms apply to

THE NURSE

F. 129 Bubbling Well Road.

THE CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE

The Creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 28th day of May, 1917, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to F. N. Matthews, F. C. A. and J. C. Dyer of 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, the Liquidators of the said Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default therefore they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

AND

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, that a meeting of the Creditors of The Cathay Trust, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 28th day of May, 1917, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

F. N. MATTHEWS.

J. C. DYER.

Liquidators.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1917.

13777

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

BILL SMITH

RICH
CREAMY
PURE
"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

FOREIGN WOMEN'S HOME

ANNUAL SALE

THE Annual Sale of linen and other goods in aid of the funds of the above Home will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 16th and 17th, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. at THE DEANERY, CATHEDRAL COMPOUND, by kind permission of Dean and Mrs. Walker.

Irish table linen, sheets, pillowcases, towels, dress materials, children's garments, etc., will be on sale at reasonable prices.

Home-made Candy Stall. Afternoon Tea. All friends are invited to attend.

13795

ABEL AND LINGSU

CHEMICAL WORKS,
Hentung Road, Chapei,
Manufacture the best

DISINFECTING FLUID
and sell at the cheapest prices.

½ gall. tin \$0.95
1 gall. tin \$1.60
40 gallons to the barrel.

13778

A. D. C.

MILITARY
MUSICAL
EDLEY

"BLIGHTY"

In aid of

British Women's Work Fund.

Opening Performance

Empire Day, 24th May.

Booking now open at Moutrie's:

Usual Prices.

Matinee Saturday,

26th May:

Children half-price.

13744

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

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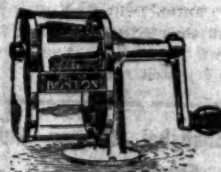
Shanghai, May 5th, 1917.

13752

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\$5.00

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Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the joy it will give her on your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

NOTICE

WE have this day appointed Mr. Noel Bannerman Ramsay, General Manager for China.

Chinese-American Company.

B. Atwood Robinson,

President.

Shanghai, 11th May, 1917. 13800

The Ningpo-Shaoshing S.N. Co., Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned will resign from the position of Managing Director of the Ningpo-Shaoshing S. N. Co., Ltd., as from the 12th day of May, 1917, and all his responsibilities as such will cease from that date.

YU YA-CHING.

13793

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

It is hereby notified that, on and from the 1st May, 1917, Mr. N. B. Karanjia, a partner of Patell & Co., has retired from the business of our firm here and branches abroad. His responsibility will, therefore, cease from the firm of Patell & Co., from that date, and our Mr. M. J. Patell will carry on all the businesses of Patell & Co., on his own account as usual.

PATELL & CO.

Shanghai, May 9, 1917.

13754

LYCEUM THEATRE

Return Visit and Farewell
Performance

of

The Bandman Opera Co.

Saturday, May 12, 1917

SPECIAL

VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

Booking opens at

Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

On Monday, 7th, 1917

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Spring Race Meeting, 1917

ONLY Bank Notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai Issue)

Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation

Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)

Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

13749

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bath-room and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select. Terms: Monthly and very moderate. Cuisine and Service: Excellent. Apply to Box No. 184. THE CHINA PRESS.

13796

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES to let at 15 Nanking Road. Apply to Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 15 Nanking Road. 13885 T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A stenographer, American, in a North China out-port. Salary Gold \$1,200. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

13781

STRAYED

FROM 185 Bubbling Well Road. Black and White Pekingese dog, answers to the name of Willie. A reward will be given if necessary on return to the above address or telephone No. W.186 or 4737.

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PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

13804 M 18

CHINESE TEACHER (late Tutor Nanking School of Languages) desires additional pupils. Peking and Nanking dialects. Modern methods; low terms. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

13787 M 12

LADY wishes to teach German; is willing to conduct lessons at home, if desired. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.

13785 M 16

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY stenographer, with some office experience, is free for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS. 13806 M 15

STENOGRAPHER. American man, 26, expert, wishes temporary or permanent employment; top-notch man. Please write to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS. 13890 M 13

CHINESE YOUTH, as office assistant or typist; has spare time in the morning. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS. 13780 M 14

HOUSES TO LET

FULLY-FURNISHED bungalow, 600 Avenue Joffre; large garden, tennis court, garden, immediate occupation. Reasonable rental. Open for inspection. 13801 M 15

TO LET, from the first of June, a very desirable, detached, 5-roomed house, excellently situated in the best part of the Western district, French town. House rent Tls. 60. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS. 13794 M 12

FOR RENT, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a large bungalow with seven rooms and a large 14-foot-wide verandah, situated near the beach. The house is screened throughout and completely furnished. For particulars address Dr. G. D. Lowry, Peking. 13761 M 13

TO LET, from 1st June, in the western district, near to French and English trams, two five-roomed, semi-detached houses, with attics and up-to-date bathrooms, garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS. 13673

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a Chinese sailing-vessel, named King Sheng Kang, 520 tons, newly built, strong hull, well made and good speed, with complete accessories. For inspection and particulars, please apply to Chow Szu Kee, No. 6 Rue Chuson, French Concession, Shanghai. 13807 M 25

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